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KAZAN

by JAMES OLIVER CURWOOD

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CHAPTER XII.—Continued.

That night the big white moon had around its edge a crimson rim. It meant cold—intense cold. Always the plague came in the days of greatest cold—the lower the temperature the more terrible its havoc. It grew steadily colder that night, and the increased chill penetrated to the heart of the windfall, and drew Kazan and Gray Wolf closer together. With dawn, which came at about eight o'clock, Kazan and his blind mate sallied forth into the day. It was fifty degrees below zero. About them the trees cracked with reports like pistol shots. In the thickest spruce the partridges were humped into round balls of feathers. The snow-shoe rabbits had burrowed deep under the snow or to the heart of the heaviest windfalls. Kazan and Gray Wolf found few fresh trails, and after an hour of fruitless hunting they returned to their lair. Kazan, doglike, had buried the half of a rabbit two or three days before, and they dug this out of the snow and ate the frozen flesh.

All that day it grew colder—steadily colder. The night that followed was cloudless, with a white moon and brilliant stars. The temperature had fallen another ten degrees, and nothing was moving. Traps were never sprung on such nights, for even the furred things—the mink, and the ermine, and the lynx—lay snug in the holes and the nests they had found for themselves. An increasing hunger was not strong enough to drive Kazan and Gray Wolf from their windfall. The next day there was no break in the terrible cold, and toward noon Kazan set out on a hunt for meat, leaving Gray Wolf in the windfall. Being three-quarters dog, food was more necessary to Kazan than to his mate. Nature has fitted the wolf-breed for famine, and, in ordinary temperature Gray Wolf could have lived for a fortnight without food. At sixty degrees below zero she could exist a week, perhaps ten days. Only thirty hours had passed since they had devoured the last of the frozen rabbit, and she was quite satisfied to remain in their snug retreat.

But Kazan was hungry. He began to hunt in the face of the wind, traveling toward the burned plain. He nosed about every windfall that he came to, and investigated the thickets. A thin, shot-like snow had fallen, and in this—from the windfall to the burn—he found but a single trail, and that was the trail of an ermine. Under a windfall he caught the warm scent of a rabbit, but the rabbit was as safe from him there as were the partridges in the trees, and, after an hour of futile digging and gnawing, he gave up his effort to reach it. For three hours he had hunted when he returned to Gray Wolf. He was exhausted. While Gray Wolf, with the instinct of the wild, had saved her own strength and energy, Kazan had been burning up his reserve forces, and was hungrier than ever.

The moon rose clear and brilliant in the sky again that night, and Kazan set out once more on the hunt. He urged Gray Wolf to accompany him, whining for her outside the windfall—returning for her twice—but Gray Wolf laid her ears aslant and refused to move. The temperature had now fallen to 65 or 70 degrees below zero, and with it there came from the north an increasing wind, making the night one in which human life could not have existed for an hour. By midnight Kazan was back under the windfall. The wind grew stronger. It began to wail in mournful dirges over the swamp, and then it burst in fierce, shrieking volleys, with intervals of quiet between. These were the first warnings from the great barrens that lay between the last lines of timber and the Arctic. With morning the storm burst in all its fury from out of the north, and Gray Wolf and Kazan lay close together and shivered as they listened to the roar of it over the windfall. Once Kazan thrust his head and shoulders out from the shelter of the fallen trees, but the storm drove him back. Everything that possessed life had sought shelter, according to its way and instinct. The furred creatures like the mink and the ermine were the safest, for during the warmer hunting days they were of the kind that cached meat. The wolves and the foxes had sought out the windfalls and the rocks. Winged things, with the exception of the owls, who were a tenth part body and nine-tenths feathers, burrowed under snowdrifts or found shelter in thick spruce. To the hoofed and horned animals the storm meant greatest havoc. The deer, the caribou and the moose could not crawl under windfalls or creep between rocks. The best they could do was to lie down in the lee of a drift, and allow themselves to be covered deep with the protecting snow. Even then they could not keep their shelter long, for they had to eat. For 18 hours out of the 24 the moose had to feed to keep himself alive during the winter. His big stomach demanded quantity, and it took him most of his time to nibble from the tops of bushes the two or three bushels he needed a day. The caribou required almost as much—the deer least of the three.

And the storm kept up that day, and the next, and still a third—three days and three nights—and the third day and night there came with it a stinging, shot-like snow that fell two feet deep on the level, and in drifts of eight and ten. It was the "heavy snow" of the Indians—the snow that lay like lead on the earth, and under which partridges and rabbits were smothered in thousands.

On the fourth day after the beginning of the storm Kazan and Gray Wolf issued forth from the windfall. There was no longer a wind—no more falling snow. The whole world lay under a blanket of unbroken white, and it was intensely cold.

The plague had worked its havoc with men. Now had come the days of famine and death for the wild things.

CHAPTER XIII.

The Trail of Hunger.

Kazan and Gray Wolf had been a hundred and forty hours without food. To Gray Wolf this meant acute discomfort, a growing weakness. To Kazan it was starvation. Six days and six nights of fasting had drawn in their ribs and put deep hollows in front of their hindquarters. Kazan's eyes were red, and they narrowed to slits as he looked forth into the day. Gray Wolf followed him this time when he went out on the hard snow. Eagerly and hopefully they began the hunt in the bitter cold. They swung around the edge of the windfall, where there had always been rabbits. There were no tracks now, and no scent. They continued in a horseshoe circle through the swamp, and the only scent they caught was that of a snow-owl perched up in a spruce. They came to the burn and turned back, hunting the opposite side of the swamp. On this side there was a ridge. They climbed the ridge, and from the cap of it looked out over a world that was barren of life. Ceaselessly Gray Wolf sniffed the air, but she gave no signal to Kazan. On the top of the ridge Kazan stood panting. His endurance was gone. On their return through the swamp he stumbled over an obstacle which he tried to clear with a jump. Hungrier and weaker, they returned to the windfall. The night that followed was clear, and brilliant with stars. They hunted the swamp again. Nothing was moving—save one other creature, and that was a fox. Instinct told them that it was futile to follow him.

It was then that the old thought of the cabin returned to Kazan. Two things the cabin had always meant to him—warmth and food. And far beyond the ridge was the cabin, where he and Gray Wolf had howled at the scent of death. He did not think of man—or of that mystery which he had howled at. He thought only of the cabin, and the cabin had always meant food. He set off in a straight line for the ridge, and Gray Wolf followed. They crossed the ridge and the burn beyond, and entered the edge of a second swamp. Kazan was hunting listlessly now. His head lung low. His bushy tail dragged in the snow. He was intent on the cabin—only the cabin. It was his last hope. But Gray Wolf was still alert, taking in the wind, and lifting her head whenever Kazan stopped to snuffle his chilled nose in the snow. At last it came—the scent! Kazan had moved on, but he stopped when he found that Gray Wolf was not following. All the strength that was in his starved body revealed itself in a sudden rigid tenseness, as he looked at his mate. Her forefeet were planted firmly to the east; her slim gray head was reaching out for the scent; her body trembled.

Then—suddenly—they heard a sound, and, with a whining cray, Kazan set out in its direction, with Gray Wolf at his flank. The scent grew stronger and stronger in Gray Wolf's nostrils, and soon it came to Kazan. It was not the scent of a rabbit or a partridge. It was big game. They approached cautiously, keeping full in the wind. The swamp grew thicker, the spruce more dense, and now—from a hundred yards ahead of them—there came a crashing of locked and battling horns. Ten seconds more they climbed over a snowdrift, and Kazan stopped and dropped flat on his belly. Gray Wolf crouched close at his side, her blind eyes turned to what she could smell but could not see.

Fifty yards from them a number of moose had gathered for shelter in the thick spruce. They had eaten clear a space an acre in extent. The trees were cropped bare as high as they could reach, and the snow was beaten hard under their feet. There were six animals in the acre, two of the bulls—and these bulls were fighting, while three cows and a yearling were huddled in a group, watching the mighty duel. Just before the storm a young bull, sleek, three-quarters grown, and with the small compact antlers of a four-year-old, had led the three cows and the yearling to this sheltered spot among the spruce. Until last night he had been master of the heard. During the night the older bull had invaded his dominion. The invader was four times as old as the young bull. He was half again as heavy. His huge palmate horns, knotted and irregular—but massive—spoke of age. A warrior of a hundred fights, he had not hesitated to give battle in his effort to rob the younger bull of his home and family. Three times they had fought since dawn, and the hard-trodden snow was red with blood. The smell of it came to Kazan's and Gray Wolf's nostrils. Kazan sniffed hun-

CONTINUED ON PAGE TWO

BLOCKADE MAY RESULT IN BIG NAVAL BATTLE

England Insists on Extending Actual Bar to Trade Into Baltic to Satisfy U. S. View.

Washington, Jan. 20.—England's determination to extend the blockade of Germany will result in the greatest naval battle of the war. So declare military experts here today

If the British battle fleet is pressed into service to strangle all German commerce completely, it cannot be maintained as a single unit, and naval experts here say that is exactly what Germany has been waiting for ever since the war began—the dissolution of the grand fleet, so that it may be attacked in parts. They declare that with such a blockade in existence, the German fleet certainly would attack, and the long expected naval battle would come immediately.

American commerce now fears the United States government overstepped the line in its contentions with the English government over the blockade when the American government insisted. Monday, that the proposed new blockade of Germany would not be recognized here unless the English not only girdled the shores of Germany on the North sea, but extended the blockade to ports of the Baltic, so as to prevent all intercourse across that land-locked sea between the Scandinavian countries and Germany.

U. S. Stands to Lose Heavily.

That there is a basis for such fears is disclosed in the latest cables from Consul General Skinner at London. It is understood these cables show that should the blockade be carried to the point the United States demands in order that it be considered legal, American commerce with the neutral Scandinavian and Mediterranean countries will be interfered with to the extent of millions of dollars.

While officially the commerce department says it does not believe the interference can be serious, privately these same officials admit their inability to forecast what may come.

May Force Munitions Embargo.

Just how important this situation generally is concerned is best indicated by the attitude of many leading senators. Senator Hoke Smith, who is fighting the battle of the southern cotton men, who are convinced that the British trade plans contemplate cutting off entirely the northern European cotton trade in order to depress prices and pick up the reserve supply now stored in this country at "bargain prices," has canvassed the sentiment in the senate. He feels certain that an ammunitions embargo resolution will be passed by congress unless Great Britain changes her tactics.

Britons to Cut Expenditures.

Th cool admission by Walter Runciman, president of the British board of trade, to parliament, that "drastic steps are to be taken to force lessening of expenditures by all classes" is accepted here as indicating that such a new measure will be directly planned to affect American manufacturers. Officials here have realized for months that there was a concerted movement throughout official circles in Great Britain to keep the United States from capturing certain lines of British trade that have been temporarily abandoned by the British because of the necessities of the war measures.

The new movement, which Runciman claims will be designed to "keep luxuries out of the home markets," is declared by commercial experts here to be designed to further this course.

FRENCH FEEL THE EFFECT ON AMERICAN COMMERCE

London, Jan. 20.—Following the departure of the French premier, Aristide Briand, and his colleagues, who took part in the allied war council yesterday, it was learned from a high source that France has not yet fully endorsed the plans of England to tighten the blockade of Germany because of the deleterious effect it would have on United States commerce.

The British goyernment is determined to cut off all shipments of merchandise into Germany, even if it has to establish a blockade of the ports of Holland, Denmark and Sweden.

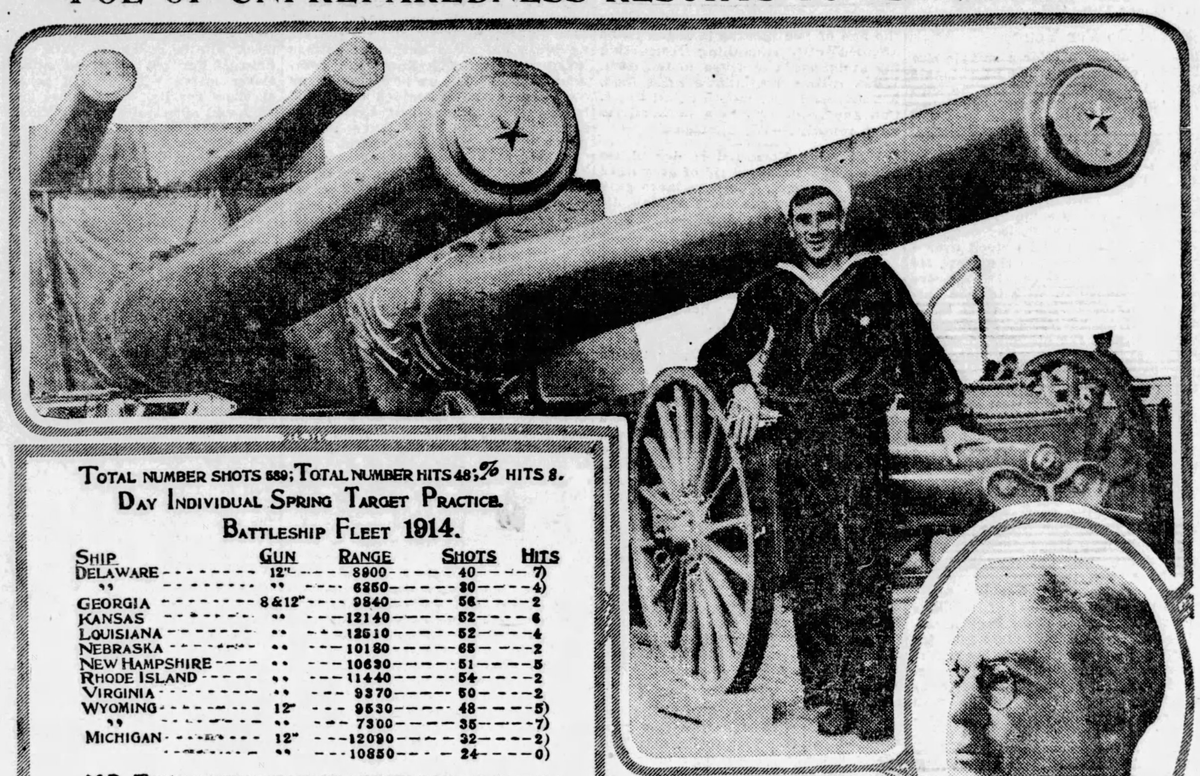
Sweden Inaugurates Reprisals.

The situation in Sweden, where anti-British feeling has crystallized into active measures of reprisal, was also thoroughly discussed. Sweden has not yet released the great quantities of British mail matter that was seized in retaliation for the seizure of Swedish shipments by England.

The suggestion has been made that the foreign office ask all neutral countries, particularly the United States, to supply a warship as an escort for each guaranteed merchant ship sailing through British waters.

England and France are in accord as to the Balkans situation in general and the Greek situation in particular Both nations are prepared to make more severe the grip which the allies already have on Greece.

FOE OF UNPREPAREDNESS RESORTS TO ADVERTISING



TOTAL NUMBER SHOTS 589; TOTAL NUMBER HITS 48; 8% HITS 8.
DAY INDIVIDUAL SPRING TARGET PRACTICE.
BATTLESHIP FLEET 1914.

SHIP	GUN	RANGE	SHOTS	HITS
DELAWARE	12"	8900	40	7)
"	"	6850	30	4)
GEORGIA	8&12"	9840	56	2
KANSAS	"	12140	52	6
LOUISIANA	"	12510	52	4
NEBRASKA	"	10180	65	2
NEW HAMPSHIRE	"	10630	51	5
RHODE ISLAND	"	11440	54	2
VIRGINIA	"	9370	50	2
WYOMING	12"	9530	48	5)
"	"	7300	35	7)
MICHIGAN	12"	12090	32	2)
	"	10850	24	0)

N.B. THESE FIGURES WERE OBTAINED FROM PRIVATE SOURCES OF INFORMATION AND ARE BELIEVED TO BE CORRECT. IT IS THOUGHT THAT OTHER BATTLESHIPS NOT MENTIONED DID NOT HOLD DAY INDIVIDUAL PRACTICE IN THE SPRING OF 1914.
JANUARY 1916. A. P. GARDNER.

THE GUN; THE MAN BEHIND THE GUN, AND REPRESENTATIVE GARDNER, WHO SAYS OUR NAVY GUNNERS CANNOT SHOOT. THE PLACARD WAS POSTED IN THE NATIONAL CAPITOL AT WASHINGTON

Representative Augustus P. Gardner of Massachusetts, one of the original advocates of American preparedness has launched a new bomb-shell in the direction of the United States Navy. His latest campaign is by poster and he has placarded the National Capitol with the alleged record of spring target practice in 1914. Mr. Gardner admits that his information comes from private sources, but is satisfied as to its accuracy, so that he has gone ahead with the posting of the placards despite the refusal of Secretary of the Navy Daniels to verify the record. Secretary Daniels bases his refusal on the ground that such records must be classed as confidential business of the navy. However, Mr. Gardner's figures have created some excitement and the alleged fact that some of America's finest battleships can only average 8 per cent of hits has caused many members of both houses of congress to worry.

18,000 BELGIAN HOUSES BURNED BY GERMANS

Figures Do Not Include Flanders Losses.

Paris, Jan. 22.—A dispatch from Havre says that a report has just been issued by the Belgian government giving the number of houses in the various provinces of Belgium which, the report says, were burned by the Germans.

The following figures are given:

Brabant	5,821	Huy	255
Liege	2,703	Verviers	581
Antwerp	1,800	Waremme	16
Malines	1,748	Turnhout	40
Dinant	2,232		
Namur	1,710	Totals	18,207
Phillippeville	1,301		

The figures for Flanders are not yet obtainable.

MAY DECLARE REPUBLIC IN GERMANY IF KAISER DIES

Chicago, Jan. 19.—Edward Price Bell cables the Chicago Daily News from London:

"It is reported from Zurich and corroborated from Berne and Geneva that a German republican manifesto will be issued in the near future at Zurich. It is said that behind the movements are scientists and other leaders of culture in Berlin, and the opinion is expressed that when these persons declare for a republic in Germany some two million Social Democrats and Syndicalists will at once rally to their support.

"Republican sentiment, according to these rumors, has been brought to a head by apprehension that the emperor's illness may prove to be so serious that the crown prince will be called to the leadership of the state. It is declared that the intellectual classes in Berlin, and other centers of German thought cannot tolerate the accession of the crown prince to power at this grave crisis in the affairs of the German Empire.

"However strong or weak may be the feeling in support of a change in the form of the German government, it is said there is no question that the reported republican manifesto will be issued. Among its contents, as it is described in the Zurich story, will be a passage declaring that the true German ideals have been trampled under foot by the present rulers and that the removal of these is essential if the fatherland is to escape irreparable disaster.

"Confidence is said to be entertained in the success of the movement on account of the high standing of its leaders, taken in connection with the Syndicalists, who number 75,000, and of the Social Democrats, who number in their really convinced active ranks nearly two million."

CONSCRIPTION PROVES A BOON FOR ASQUITH

Final Passage of Measure Strengthens Ministry.

London, Jan. 21.—The war office has already taken up the work of forming tribunals which will hear pleas for exemption from compulsory military service and the conscription bill which passed through its final stage in the house of commons last night.

Royal assent will be given to the measure by King George and it will be operative early next month.

Conferences of leaders of the parliamentary labor party, which began last night were continued today. The leaders have not yet reached a definite conclusion as to their attitude on conscription at the forthcoming labor conference in Bristol late this month. The conferences are being marked by acrimonious debate and bitter charges of betrayal of the laboring men of the United Kingdom.

The effect of the final passage of the military service bill in commons has been to increase the strength of the Asquith ministry.

BIGGEST GAS WELL BURNS

Sinton, Texas, Jan. 19.—The world's largest gas well, situated near here and owned by J. M. Guffey of Pittsburgh, and others, caught fire early today and is still burning.

ALLIES WATCH SPAIN'S MOVES

Fear Alfonso's Government Plots an Invasion of Portugal.

London, Jan. 21.—Every move by the Spanish government is being watched closely by the allies, it was learned today, in view of growing conditions of unrest in Portugal.

Though officially discredited, the rumor persists in London that Spain is making secret preparations to invade Portugal if she believes England has her hands full. Such a course would range King Alfonso beside the kaiser as an enemy of the allies.

Private advices from Portuguese cities today described internal conditions as growing worse. No claim was made, however, that Spanish agents were responsible.

80,000 Out on Strike.

Eighty thousand workmen at Oporto are still on strike, it was reported. Agitators are working in Lisbon, where trouble is expected.

At Portalegro recently several thousands of civilians, including women, rushed the railway station and confiscated many crates of potatoes and olives awaiting shipment. In a potato riot at Pinhel, a mob, armed with clubs and knives, charged the residence of the chief magistrate. Scores were wounded when troops dispersed them.

The haste with which the Spanish army is being re-equipped with guns and ammunition is a matter of concern in allied capitals.

Spaniards Get New Rifles.

On December 9 a Gibraltar cablegram said that "great significance" was attached to an order to 60,000 Spanish carbineers to surrender Mauser rifles for new Remingtons, and to the fact that a large number of Spanish recruits were constantly training.

Investigation on the same day disclosed that a Spanish commission was in New York buying millions of rounds of ammunition and contracting for rifles and field artillery. It was stated at the Spanish consulate that the purchases were being made as a step in defensive "preparedness."

MRS. WILSON GIVES FIRST INFORMAL RECEPTION

Washington, Jan. 21.—Mrs. Woodrow Wilson yesterday gave her first informal reception since becoming mistress of the White House. Her callers included Count von Bernstorff, the German ambassador; Dr. David Jayne Hill and many other prominent figures in Washington.

CARRANZA TO MOVE CAPITAL FARTHER NORTH

Plans to Sell Government Buildings at Mexico City and Establish Seat at Dolores Hidalgo.

Queretario, Mexico, Jan. 21.—A decree from General Venustiano Carranza ordering the removal of the capital of Mexico from Mexico City to Dolores Hidalgo, state of Guanajuato, will probably be issued within the next few months. All of the members of the Carranza cabinet are in favor of the removal of the capital from Mexico City because of seditious activity in the federal district.

Architects have already begun to draw up plans for the erection of government buildings in Dolores Hidalgo.

Reasons for Move.

The following formal reasons for the removal of the capital were today set forth by a member of the cabinet who favors the change:

1. Mexico City is a hotbed of hostile sentiment.

2. All the traditions of Mexico City are conservative; the constitutionalist government is radical and revolutionary, and therefore Mexico City is no place for the permanent environment of the constitutionalist government.

3. Mexico City is too far south to be constantly and sympathetically in touch with the north.

4. In Dolores Hidalgo originated the Mexican revolution against Spain and its traditions of progress still live.

The government buildings in Mexico City are valued at between $60,000,000 and $70,000,000. These will be sold, according to present plans, and the money used to build government structures in Dolores Hidalgo.

SHORT ENDS OF NEWS

Torrential rains last week in southern California caused loss of about a dozen lives and $1,500,000 property damage. Hundreds of citrus orchards were ruined.

Peace negotiations between Montenegro and Austria have been broken off according to official announcement made in Paris on Jan. 19.

The under secretary of state for war of Great Britain announced in the house of commons that the total German casualities up to date are 2,535,768.

A statewide prohibition bill was introduced in the Maryland legislature. It provides for a vote throughout the entire state on the liquor traffic question.

The German navy department informed Ambassador Gerard that all German submarines had reported since the sinking of the liner Persia and none knew of it.

Senator Kenyon of Iowa, has introduced a bill to increase the tax on incomes from property in the United States owned by persons residing abroad.

The cost of the Canadian troops in the war, including rations, ammunition and transportation, is being paid by Canada herself.

Justice Hughes of the supreme court is to be asked in a few weeks whether or not he will accept the Republican nomination for President if it is offered to him by the unanimous vote of the convention and without solicitation on his part.

Damage estimated at $100,000,000 has already resulted from the floods in Holland.

According to affidavit by Captain Thompson, the Standard oil tanker Petrolite, which was fired upon and damaged by an Austrian submarine in the Mediterranean early in December, 14 shells were fired.

Congressman Sherwood has asked for a congressional probe of the military academy at West Point, as well as an investigation into the method whereby army officers are treated, trained and promoted.

Russia is facing a food shortage, the large cities suffering the worst because of the lack of transportation facilities.

According to reports from German sources last week, King Constantine of Greece rejected the 48-hour ultimatum of the allies demanding dismissal of the diplomatic ministers of the central powers from Athens.

PREPARE TO PREVENT WAR

BY THEODORE ROOSEVELT

IN FEBRUARY METROPOLITAN

Jefferson had been an apostle of peace who had declared "that peace was his passion," and his refusal to lead the nation in preparedness bore bitter fruit in the War of 1812. But at least he learned aright the lesson that was taught. In 1813 he wrote to Monroe: "We must train and classify the whole of our male citizens and make military instruction a regular part of collegiate education. We can never be safe till this is done."

* * *

Foolish people say that the Monroe Doctrine is outworn, without taking the trouble to understand what the Monroe Doctrine is. As a matter of fact, to abandon the Monroe Doctrine would be to invite overwhelming disaster. In its essence the Monroe doctrine amounts to saying that we shall not permit the American lands around us to be made footholds for foreign military powers who would in all probability create out of them points of armed aggression against us.

* * *

Probably there is not in all Belgium a man, a woman, or a child over six years old, who would consider the arguments of these pacifists against preparedness as other than peculiarly heartless jests. In China, however, among elderly mandarins of unusually conservative type, it is possible that they would be taken seriously.

The question of expense is of wholly secondary importance in a matter which may well be of life or death significance to the nation. Five years hence it may be altogether too late to spend any money! We will do well at this time to adopt, with a slight modification, the motto popular among our forefathers a century ago: "Millions for defense, but not a cent for either tribute or aggression."

* * *

The administration, at this most critical period of our history, when our people so need the light, has refused to let them have the light, by forbidding the professional officers to discuss the problems which they are especially fitted to discuss. It is treachery to the republic for statesmen—and for professional officers—to acquiesce in unsound half-measures which necessitate large continuing expenditures, but which do not provide for adequate national defense.

* * *

I appeal, as a lover of peace, in the name of my wife and myself—the father and mother of sons who would have to go to war, and of daughters who in war would work and suffer as much as the sons—to every good man and good woman in this country. We dread war, but we follow Washington and Lincoln in dreading some things worse than war.

The Maid of the Forest

Copyright, 1913, A. C. McClurg & Co.

By Randall Parrish

CHAPTER I.

A Messenger From the North.

I stood alone on the banks of a small stream gazing down into the clear water. The sun revealed fish in the depths, and their curious antics held me amused. Mine was still the heart of youth, in spite of those experiences of war through which I had passed in the struggle of the colonies, and my mind could not dwell for long brooding and despondent. It was a relief, a joy to be there alone, my memory reverting to the Maryland hills, and the half-forgotten days when I had roamed them in childhood.

It was a fair, bright morning. Yet, until now, I had scarcely realized this, picking my way through the grim forest, where great trees almost totally obscured the blue arch of sky. Then I had suddenly emerged into open space, gorgeous with wild flowers, exhibiting a prodigal confusion of coloring, and found myself on the bank of this clear run. All about was the forest, the trees on the opposite bank dense to the very edge of the water, a vast trackless wilderness, stretching almost unbrokenly to the great lakes. Still held by garrisons of English troops it remained a dark, gloomy expanse, filled with mystery and death, roamed over by savages, and scarcely known to the boldest among those few settlers scattered along the Ohio. In the heart of the tangled thickets this little oasis appeared a spot of rare beauty, with deep blue overhead, the song of birds in the air, and the clear stream of running water singing its song. I had never been there before—perhaps no wandering white foot had ever discovered this hidden waterway—yet I knew the stream, and where it finally found passage to the great river. It should be my guide southward, away from the gloom of the vast woods, and their dark, haunting shadows.

I still stood there, leaning on my long rifle, my thought centering upon the journey homeward, when the bushes oposite parted, and a man stood on the bank scarcely a dozen steps away, with only the stream between us. It was time and place for caution, for suspicion of strangers, and my rifle came forward in instant readiness, my heart throbbing with startled surprise. He held up both hands, his own weapon resting on the ground.

"Not so careless, boy," he called across cheerfully. "There is no war, so far as I know, between white men."

His easy tone, as well as his words, jarred on me, yet I lowered the rifle.

"I am no boy," I retorted, "as you may discover before we are through our acquaintance."

"No? Well by my eyesight you look it, although in faith you are surely big enough for a grown man. I have heard, friend, that they grow giants south of the Ohio, and now I believe it true. Are you of that breed?"

"That is neither here nor there," I said, failing to fall into his humor. "I am as nature ordained. Your words would indicate that you were strange to this country?"

"As I surely am, and may God forgive me for ever coming here. However it was no choice of mine, but yours is the first white face I've seen since I left the Shawnee towns — a weary journey."

"The Shawnee towns!" I echoed, staring at him in fresh wonderment. "You come from beyond? From the Illinois?"

He stroked his beard.

"A longer journey than that even," he acknowledged slowly. "I am from Sandusky, by way of Vincennes."

"Alone?"

"The Indians who were with me remained at Shawnee; they lost heart. Since then I have been by myself."

I stood silent, watchful, aroused to the importance of this meeting. I could judge little as to the appearance of the man, for he remained well back in the shadow, yet he was not of large build, nor of an aspect to alarm me.

"Come over," I said shortly, "where we can converse more easily."

He stepped into the cool water unhesitatingly, and waded across, a small pack at his back, and a long rifle across his shoulder. There was a reckless audacity about the fellow I could not fail to observe, and, as he scrambled up the rather steep bank, I had glimpse of a face far from my liking. However, ours was a rough life in those days, accustoming us to strange acquaintances, so I waited, my rifle in my hand, determined to know more of this wanderer. He was a man of middle age, with gray hairs a plenty, and scraggly beard, an active body, of good girth, and a dark face, deeply seamed, having an ugly scar adown his right cheek, seemingly from its white center the slash of a knife. The eyes, gleaming beneath the brim of his hat, were furtive, uncanny, black as to color, and bold enough in the sneaking way of a tiger cat. Beyond these things there was little distinctive about the man, his dress merely that of the backwoods—fringed hunting shirt and leggings of leather, dirty and soiled by long use, yet exhibiting a bit of foppery in decoration which made me recall the French voyageurs of the North and their gay ribbons. At his belt dangled hunting knife and tomahawk, but these, with the rifle, constituted his whole display of weapons. Even before he had obtained the level on which I stood I had conceived a dislike for the fellow, a desire to have done with further acquaintanceship. With feet planted firmly on the edge of the grass he scanned me from head to foot with unwinking eyes, that sought vainly to smile.

"You are surely a big fellow," he said at last. "Some hand at rough and tumble, I make bold to guess." His roving glance took in the dead

CONTINUED ON PAGE THREE.

ABE MARTIN

You can't vulcanize a punctured friendship.

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I have been handling Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root for two years and over and my customers are always satisfied with the results obtained from its use. I know of a case of Liver trouble where Swamp-Root proved very beneficial. I believe it is one of the finest kidney remedies in the country.

Very truly yours,
H. H. BROWN,
Druggist,
Pinnacle, N. C.
November 12th, 1915.

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KAZAN

by JAMES OLIVER CURWOOD

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Continued From First Page.

grily. Queer sounds rolled up and down in Gray Wolf's throat, and she licked her jaws.

For a moment the two fighters drew a few yards apart, and stood with lowered heads. The old bull had not yet won victory. The younger bull represented youth and endurance; in the older bull those things were pitted against craft, greater weight, maturer strength—and a head and horns that were like a battering ram. But in that great hulk of the older bull there was one other thing—age. His huge sides were panting. Then, as if some invisible spirit of the arena had given the signal, the animals came together again. The crash of their horns could have been heard half a mile away, and under twelve hundred pounds of flesh and bone the younger bull went plunging back upon his haunches. Then was when youth displayed itself. In an instant he was up, and locking horns with his adversary. Twenty and in another moment four inches of tack had seemed filled with increasing strength. And now, as if realizing that the last moments of the last fight had come, he twisted the old bull's neck and fought as he had never fought before. Kazan and Gray Wolf both heard the sharp crack that followed—as if a dry stick had been stepped upon and broken. It was February, and the hoofed animals were already beginning to shed their horns—especially the older bulls, whose palmate growths drop first. This fact gave victory to the younger bull in the blood-stained arena a few yards from Gray Wolf and Kazan. From its socket in the old bull's skull one of his huge antlers broke, with that sharp, snapping sound, and in another mometn four inches of stiletto-like horn buried itself back of his foreleg. In an instant all hope and courage left him, and he swung backward, yard by yard, with the younger bull prodding his neck and shoulders, until blood dripped from him in little streams. At the edge of the clearing he flung himself free and crashed off into the forest.

The younger bull did not pursue. He tossed his head, and stood, for a few moments, with heaving sides and dilated nostrils, facing in the direction his vanquished foe had taken. Then he turned and trotted back to the still motionless cows and yearling.

Kazan and Gray Wolf were quivering. Gray Wolf slunk back from the edge of the clearing, and Kazan followed. No longer were they interested in the cows and the young bull. From that clearing they had seen meat driven forth—meat that was beaten in fight, and bleeding. Every instinct of the wild pack returned to Gray Wolf now—and in Kazan the mad desire to taste the blood he smelled. swiftly they turned toward the blood-stained trail of the old bull, and when they came to it they found it spattered red. Kazan's jaws dripped as the hot scent drove the blood like veins of fire through his weakened body. His eyes were reddened by starvation, and in them there was a light now that they had never known even in the days of the wolf-pack.

He set off swiftly, almost forgetful of Gray Wolf. But his mate no longer required his flank for guidance. With her nose close to the trail she ran—ran as she had run in the long and thrilling hunts before blindness came. Half a mile from the spruce thicket they came upon the old bull. He had sought shelter behind a clump of balsam and he stood over a growing pool of blood in the snow. He was still breathing hard. His massive head grotesque now with its one antler was drooping. Flecks of blood dropped from his distended nostrils. Even then with the old bull weakened by starvation exhaustion and loss of blood a wolf-pack would have hung back before attacking. Where they would have hesitated Kazan leaped in with a snarling cry. For an instant his fangs sunk into the thick hide of the bull's throat. Then he was flung back—twenty feet. Hunger gnawing at his vitals robbed him of all caution, and he sprang to the attack again—full at the bull's front—while Grey Wolf crept up unseen behind, seeking in her blindness the vulnerable part which nature had not taught Kazan to find.

This time Kazan was caught fairly on the broad palmate leaf of the bull's antler, and he was flung back again, half stunned. In that same moment Gray Wolf's long white teeth cut like knives through one of the bull's rope-like hamstrings. For thirty seconds she kept the hold, while the bull plunged wildly in his efforts to trample her underfoot. Kazan was quick to learn, still quicker to be guided by Gray Wolf, and he leaped in again, snapping for a hold on the bulging cord just above the knee. He missed, and as he lunged forward on his shoulders Gray Wolf was flung off. But she had accomplished her purpose. Beaten in open battle with one of his kind, and now attacked by a still deadlier foe, the old bull began to retreat. As he went, one hip sank under him at every step. The tendon of his left leg was bitten half through.

Without being able to see, Gray Wolf seemed to realize what had happened. Again she was the pack-wolf—with all the old wolf strategy. Twice flung back by the old bull's horn, Kazan knew better than to attack openly again. Gray Wolf trotted after the bull, but he remained behind for a moment to lick up hungrily mouthfuls of the blood-soaked snow. Then he followed, and ran close against Gray Wolf's side, fifty yards behind the bull. There was more blood in the trail now—a thin red ribbon of it. Fifteen minutes later the bull stopped again, and faced about, his great head lowered. His eyes were red. There was a droop to his neck and shoulders that spoke no longer of the unconquerable fighting spirit that had been a part of him for nearly a score of years. No longer was he lord of the wilderness about him; no longer was there defiance in the poise of his splendid head, or the flash of eager fire in his bloodshot eyes. His breath came with a gasping sound that was growing more and more distinct. A hunter would have known what it meant. The stilette-point of the younger bull's antler had gone home, and the old bull's lungs were failing him. More than once Gray Wolf had heard that sound in the early days of her hunting with the pack, and she understood. Slowly she began to circle about the wounded monarch at a distance of about twenty yards. Kazan kept at her side.

Once—twice—twenty times they made that slow circle, and with each turn they made the old bull turned, and his breath grew heavier and his head drooped lower. Noon came, and was followed by the more intense cold of the last half of the day. Twenty circles became a hundred—two hundred—and more. Under Gray Wolf's and Kazan's feet the snow grew hard in the path they made. Under the old bulls widespread hoofs the snow was no longer white—but read. A thousand times before this unseen tragedy of the wilderness had been enacted. It was an epoch of that life where life itself means the survival of the fittest, where to live means to kill, and to die means to perpetuate life. At last, in that steady and deadly circling of Gray Wolf and Kazan, there came a time when the old bull did not turn—then a second, a third and a fourth time, and Gray Wolf seemed to know. With Kazan she drew back from the hard-beaten trail, and they flattened themselves on their bellies under a dwarf spruce—and waited. For many minutes the bull stood motionless, his hamstrung quarter sinking lower and lower. And then with deep blood-choked gasp he sank down.

For a long time Kazan and Gray Wolf did not move, and when at last they returned to the beaten trail the bull's heavy head was resting on the snow. Again they began to circle, and now the circle narrowed foot by foot; until only ten yards—then nine—then eight—separated them from their prey. The bull attempted to rise, and failed. Gray Wolf heard the effort. She heard him sink back and suddenly she leaped in swiftly and silently from behind. Her sharp fangs buried themselves in the bull's nostrils, and with the first instinct of the husky, Kazan sprang for a throat hold. This time he was not flung off It was Gray Wolf's terrible hold that gave him time to tear through the half-inch hide, and to bury his teeth deeper and deeper, until at last they reached the jugular. A gush of warm blood spurted into his face. But he did not let go. Just as he had held to the jugular of his first buck on that moonlight night a long time ago, so he held to the old bull now. It was Gray Wolf who unclamped his jaws. She drew back, sniffing the air, listening. Then, slowly, she raised her head, and through the frozen and starving wilderness there went her wailing triumphant cry—the call to meat.

For them the day of famine had passed.

To Be Continued.

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QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

The following questions are submitted to the readers for answers. We do this in the hope of getting results of actual and successful experience, which will be the most valuable answers.

I have a calf eight months old. At the age of five months it began to be affected with something resembling fits at intervals of seven to ten days. When eating it swallows solid food, but drivels at the mouth at all times. Can any reader give me some advice on a remedy?—W., Michigan.

Will some Farmsted reader please tell me how I can get rid of gray head lice on chickens? They are large gray lice. Many of the little chicks die every summer as a result.—J., Pennsylvania.

My year-old heifers are troubled with some affliction I cannot ascertain. They are in the habit of licking their bodies. Will someone give me a remedy?—B., Indiana.

I have a one-quarter Jersey heifer, seemingly perfectly healthy. She eats and chews her cud like a normal cow. She dropped her calf about two weeks ago and there was no trouble at all. Her calf is good for a heifer's calf. The heifer has six teats, but I have never been able to get milk from any except the two in the back. Once I got a little from one of her large teats. Her udder did not grow very large before calving and there seemed to be no milk in four of her teats. I feed the calf and let it run with the mother at night. The milk veins are very small. We feed her wheat middlings and fodder. She is a light red heifer, perfectly gentle, and her udder looks just like that of any cow after milking. I would like to have some reader advise me.—L., West Virginia.

Will some reader kindly advise me what to do with a Jersey cow that dropped her calf four weeks ago. The udder did not fill up with milk and she had none until the third or fourth day, and there was very little of it then, less than a quart. The cow looks fine and eats a good ration of bran and shorts and timothy hay, but doesn't consume much salt. She has plenty of good well water to drink, but at present gives but three pints of milk a day. The milk is nice and rich. When she had her first calf she gave nearly two gallons at a milking and it was rich with butter fat. She gave milk up to and within three weeks of calving time. I have been feeding her bran mashes with saltpetre and thought it helped a little, but the remedy is too slow. I would appreciate it if some reader would help me out.—M., Pennsylvania.

BOUNTY ON HAWKS

G. of Muskegon, Mich., thinks that the farmer should be given protection against the chicken hawk. He advocates a $3 or $5 bounty as reasonable and effective. He says that hawks actually consume each year one-third of the chickens outside the city limits. That with a bounty awarded for the killing of each chicken hawk the thousands of city men who go out to hunt every spring and fall would be tempted, and chicken hawks would suffer as a consequence, is the opinion of the Michigan poultry men.

G. of Michigan has a good idea. If the farmer wishes to save his poultry from the ravages of the hawk he should work to have his state provide a sufficient bounty on each hawk killed. Communicate with your representative of the legislature of your state, Mr. Farmer, and impress upon him the desirability of having such a protective measure being made a law.

FRUIT EXPERIENCE

It is the general opinion of many people that peaches are a short lived tree, but we have on our old home place some trees that are over 35 years old and are now bearing fine fruit nearly every year.

About 12 years ago I started to improve this orchard that appeared to be about half dead. It had been allowed to overbear whenever it was a peach year; was never sprayed, and there was heavy blue grass sod around the roots with many dead limbs and a top 15 feet high.

I first trimmed it good with a saw, removing all dead limbs and shortening many of the live ones. The following spring I plowed with breaking plow, dug out the borers of which there were from six to eight to the tree, spread stable manure all over the ground thick enough for corn, harrowed the ground well and planted corn or beans between the trees.

The following spring was a peach year, and still the peaches were wormy and many dropped off before maturing. But there was something lacking, so I bought a barrel sprayer early in the spring. I sprayed the peaches four times, using arsenate of lead, 10 pounds lump lime, 4 pounds sulphur, 4 pounds to 50 gallons of water and thinned them one to every four inches on the limb when they were as large as one's thumb. Such peaches as I had that year I never saw before; no scab and as perfect as could be, large ones that always bring good prices. These are common seedlings, but we now have many other trees of fine budded fruit, and nearly every other fruit that grows here in Indiana that I have propagated myself and is in bearing.

I would like to see the writing from some correspondent living in Trumbull county, the kind of crops raised, clover and general crops, and lay of the land, level or otherwise and varieties of timber.

I am a farmer interested in the welfare of others, and enjoy their letters very much.—W. J., Miama Co., Ind.

THE GARDEN

CELLAR PIEPLANT

Fresh pieplant pie may be supplied in place of that made of dried and canned fruits on almost any farm. The fact is well enough known to expert gardeners who obtain fancy prices by what are known as forcing methods, but similar results may be secured by anyone in either the city or the country if he has (1) a few clumps of pieplant; (2) a cellar which can be kept at about 60 degrees F., and can be partially darkened; and (3) a cinder bed three or four inches deep which can be kept wet, but well-drained.

Dig up the crowns, or bunches of pieplant any time after the tops have been killed by cold weather and before the ground is frozen so hard that digging is impossible. Leave plenty of earth around the plant, and if it has not already been frozen for a while pile it up on the north side to freeze, where the sun cannot reach it and tempt out any of the leaves. The plant, like men, must have a rest period, but the pieplant does not need to rest all winter, and if protected a little while from the rain and sun, it can be taken into the cellar and set to work again by planting the roots three or four inches deep in a bed of cinders which have no ashes mixed in them. The cinders should be kept as moist as possible, but the drainage should be good enough to prevent any water from standing around the roots. There is so much plant food stored for next year's growth, that no soil or manure is necessary, but moisture and warmth will soon bring out the long, pale, crisp, thick stems with smaller leaves and less fibre than usually are produced in the garden, and the result is that these stems have a finer texture and flavor and better cooking qualities. One cutting will not exhaust the plant food, but other stems will be produced as long as any food is left in the roots if the temperature is kept up and watering is continued.

If the basement is too well lighted, the windows should be partially covered to weaken the light and compel the stems to lengthen in search of the sun. It will only be about two weeks from the time of planting in the cinders until the first pies may be made. Pulling may be done as in the garden and continued for several weeks.

This winter crop of pieplant will offset any loss through injury to the bed from which the roots are taken, but this injury may be repaired by dividing each of the remaining clumps into two parts with a spade in the spring, and resetting half of each clump or crown in the hole left by the removal of the plant used the previous winter.

It pays to keep up the appearance of the premises.

Cabbages are an excellent winter feed for poultry. The less salable heads should be pitted in the field to protect from severe freezing and used for chicken feed.

LIVE STOCK

GROUND FEED

It is advisable to grind feed for stock? A great many farmers have settled this point for themselves, but there are also many who are in doubt. In our own experience, says a writer, we have concluded that for young stock, and for animals advanced in years to that point when their teeth are failing, ground feed is the best. It is not infrequently that animals with good teeth eat so fast that no small amount of grain passes into the stomach without being broken, consequently but little of the food elements contained in such broken grain is absorbed in passing through the system.

If ground feed is fed in the dry state, it cannot be eaten faster than the saliva will moisten it, and is therefore more readily digested. Sometimes, owing to the pressure of a particular job of work, horses can only be allowed a short time to eat their morning or noonday meal. In such cases we feed ground feed that has been moistened at the rate of a pint of water to six quarts of feed. If dampened hay be fed, the horses will be able to eat twice the quantity in a given time than if fed dry. Of course, no one would doubt the wisdom of feeding ground feed to cows in milk.

A point often asked in connection with the matter of ground feed is: Does it pay to own a feed grinder? To this we would say that a feed grinder together with a gasoline engine to run it can in these days be obtained so cheap that the average 80-acre farmer can certainly afford to own a feed grinder to grind his own feed.

TELLING SHEEP'S AGE

A lamb has eight small first teeth on the lower jaw. When the animal reaches the age of about one year, the middle pair are replaced by two permanent teeth; at the age of about two, the teeth on either side of these permanent teeth are also replaced with a permanent pair; at the age of three the next tooth on either side gives way to a permanent tooth and at the age of four the last or back teeth are replaced in like manner.

Briefly then, a sheep with one pair of permanent teeth is a yearling; a sheep with two pairs is a two-year-old; with three pairs, a three-year-old and with four pairs, a four-year-old.

After a sheep is four years old one cannot tell by the teeth about the age.

However, one who is purchasing a sheep should see to it that it has not lost any teeth or that the teeth have not become long and shoe-peggy in appearance.

FEED FOR SOWS

The feeding of the sow during winter, or from breeding time until farrowing time, is a very important item. The sow must be fed for three purposes—the maintenance of her own body, the growth of her own body, the development of the fetal pigs.

Corn is marketedly dificient in the muscle and bone-building material—protein and calcium. It must be fed in connection with some nitrogenous feed, such as tankage or meat meal, oil meal, alfalfa or clover, oats or middlings. For old sows cut alfalfa or clover mixed with ground corn give excellent results. Young sows growing bone and muscle deserve a richer feed. To produce strong, healthy litters it is not only necessary that the sows be fed correctly upon feeds that furnish sufficient bone and energy-making materials, but that they be handled wisely during the period of gestation. The following rations for gilts carrying litters will give most excellent results:

1. Corn 88-90 per cent, meat meal or tankage containing 60 per cent protein 12-10 per cent.
2. Corn 75 per cent, finely cut alfalfa 25 per cent.
3. Corn 80 per cent, oats, chopped alfalfa 10 per cent, meat meal or tankage 10 per cent.
4. Corn 30-50 per cent, skim milk or buttermilk 70 per cent.

For old sows the proportions of meat meal, tankage or milk can be cut down practically one-third to two-fifths and still give excellent results. It is also well to let them have access to charcoal, lime and salt. This will supply the mineral elements.

All classes of pregnant animals do well only when plenty of exercise is provided. Range or pasture is perhaps the best of all. Feed on the side opposite the sleeping bunks. Shut the sows from the houses during the middle of the day.—W. L. Blizzard, Department of Animal Husbandry, Oklahoma A. and M. College.

THE DAIRY

FRESHENING COWS

It has been our practice never to breed a heifer until she is at least two years old, says a farmer. By following out this method she will drop her first calf when she is nearly full grown, and strong and full of vigor.

When she is bred younger than this her natural development and growth are stunted or become checked, and the result is that the calf she carries will be small and puny at the time of birth, as the heifer has neither vitality nor the capacity for nourishment sufficiently to sustain it and promote the proper development of her own body.

Other things that I have observed when a heifer was bred too young are as follows: The teats are not fully developed, and this makes milking a difficult problem. The first calf oftentimes is born dead on account of lack of proper nourishment.

Some bring forth the argument that the price received for the calf will make early breeding more profitable. This is inded a great mistake and not advisable, and close students along this line will all agree with me on this point, I am quiet certain.

Another thing of equal importance is the time to have our cows come fresh. Cows that freshen during the fall months come in at a time when we are not quite so busy and can look after them and give them proper care and attention.

The calves are usually strong and vigorous, and as fly time is practically over there is nothing to materially check their growth.

Fall freshned cows no doubt require more attention than those coming fresh during the spring months, but as we usually have the spare time at this particular period of the year, the time in caring for them, feeding, etc., is profitably spent.

Butter fat is usually higher during the fall and winter, and of course this makes the business profitable if we have plenty of good feed and of the right sort for producing butter fat.

There are many other good points in favor of having the cows come fresh during the fall months. For instance, by following out this plan, the farmer can find steady employment for himself and his hired man during the winter months. This, therefore, solves an important problem—that of keeping the hired man right on through the slack part of the season. Then next spring when work is rushing we do not have to hunt all over the community in order to get another man and take chances that he will make good.

DIFFICULT CHURNING

Difficult churning and failure of butter to gather are not always results of the same cause. Sometimes the reason is very hard to find. Cream produced by certain cows churns easily and quickly while they are fresh, but becomes difficult to churn after they have been in milk for a considerable time.

In other cases the ripening of the cream and method of churning is responsible. If the temperature of the cream is too high at churning time the cream may form a foaming mass from which it is difficult to procure butter.

Get a dairy thermometer and have the cream at 60 to 62 degrees. This may be varied from 65 to 70 degrees in winter and down to 55 in summer. If necessary the temperature may be regulated by adding warm or cold water as needed at churning time, but it is better to bring it to the right temperature asd hold it there several hours before churning.

When too sour cream is churned it may become thick and foamy, in which case add water to reduce the consistency of the cream. Persistent delay of butter to "come" is often overcome by adding hot water, but this may be at the cost of quality in the butter. The cause of difficult churning is more likely to lie in the way the cream is handled than in any fault or characteristic of the cow.

NO "FRILLS"

Just a Statement About Food.

Sometimes a good, healthy commercial traveler suffers from poorly selected food and is lucky if he learns that Grape-Nuts food will put him right.

A Cincinnati traveler writes: "About a year ago my stomach got in a bad way. I had a headache most of the time and suffered misery. For several months I ran down until I lost about 70 pounds in weight and finally had to give up a good position and go home. Any food that I might use seemed to nauseate me.

"My wife, hardly knowing what to do, one day brought home a package of Grape-Nuts food and coaxed me to try it. I told her it was no use, but finally to humor her I tried a little and they just struck my taste. It was the first food that I had eaten in nearly a year that did not cause any suffering.

"Well, to make a long story short, I began to improve and stuck to Grape-Nuts. I went up from 135 pounds in December to 194 pounds the following October.

"My brain is clear, blood all right and appetite too much for any man's pocketbook. In fact, I am thoroughly made over and owe it all to Grape-Nuts. I talk so much about what Grape-Nuts will do that some of the men on the road have nicknamed me 'Grape-Nuts,' but I stand today a healthy, rosy-cheeked man—a pretty good example of what the right kind of food will do.

"You can publish this if you want to. It is a true statement without any frills."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

POULTRY

GETTING WINTER EGGS

It is a good plan to map out a regular system of feeding the flock during winter, says a writer. I have had success in this one: In the morning scatter wheat, oats and some coarse cracked corn in the litter and make the fowls work for their feed. This active exercise produces warmth and keeps them busy. The active hens are the best egg producers.

For green feed give them beets, turnips, mangels or cabbage. The hens are very partial to beets. If you have none of these, make a homemade oat sprouter and feed them green oats. It is an ideal green feed and demands little work in preparation. You can sprout oats in your cellar without artificial heat.

The oats must be soaked overnight in a burlap bag placed in warm water, then spread out about an inch thick in low boxes, or old pans with punched nail holes in bottom for water to drip away. They must be sprinkled daily, and kept covered the first few days with burlap to keep them darkened. When the sprouts are about three inches long, you can break off chunks and feed daily to the hens.

The evening meal should comprise three-fourths corn, some buckwheat and oats, and be scattered about 4:30, so the fowls will have plenty of time to fill their crops before they go to roost. A good filling of corn will go far toward keeping the hens warm on the coldest nights in the fresh air houses.

For a dry mash to be kept constantly before them in feed hoppers, a mixture of equal parts of bran, ground oats and middlings, with a small amount of meat scraps, and a little sprinkling of salt, makes a very desirable feed. With a feed of whole corn at night, we close the day with a balanced ration.

SANITARY YARDS

The reason for the great mortality in poultry is not hard to find. Chickens are unhealthy and die because they are the most neglected stock on the place. A hen, in herself, represents a small value, and this being true, the loss of a hen, occasionally, or a sick hen seen in the flock occasions no uneasiness on the part of the owner. Yet, did the owner but consider his yearly losses from chickens dying, he would soon see that his losses are not so trivial. It is estimated that fully 10 per cent of the mature chickens of the country die of disease, or are destroyed by predatory animals each year.

The reason for this great loss can usually be attributed to neglect and inattention to details. Most of the poultry houses on the farms are not kept in a sanitary condition. The farmer, who takes pride in keeping his stock barn clean, probably cleans his poultry-house but once or twice a year. Dirty, filthy poultry-houses are the causes of many diseases, and not a few deaths. When a hen is compelled to sleep in a room, the air of which is constantly filled with odors from decaying, damp manure, it could hardly be expected that she would keep in a good vigorous state of health. And, when she must pick her feed from damp, moldy litter, it is little wonder that her constitution becomes broken.

The poultry house should be kept as clean as the dairy barn. The droppings should be removed at least twice a week. Many regular poultrymen make it a practice to remove the droppings daily, but if the poultryman would go through the house each morning and sprinkle dry garden soil, or finely sifted coal ashes over the droppings voided during the night, daily cleaning need not be practiced. The soil or ashes will take up the liquid portions of the droppings, keep down odors and prevent dampness in the house.

The poultry house should be well ventilated. Ventilation is best effected by leaving a part of the south side of the house open, the general rule being to have as much open space as there are windows in that side of the house. During stormy weather and severe nights, the openings should be covered with muslin, which will keep out rains and make the house warmer without interfering with ventilation. Given good ventilation chickens can stand any degree of cold, but dampness is fatal. A closed house is always damp and poultry kept in such houses is likely to contract colds, catarrh and roup. Drafts should be prevented by having the house absolutely tight on the north, west and east sides.

Unless given attention occasionally, the soil close to the poultry house becomes so foul that the health of the flock is endangered. The ground immediately in front of the poultry house door and openings through which the poultry enter and leave the house, is especially liable to carry contamination, these locations becoming muddy and filthy in wet weather. The farmer could choose no better place on which to dump his coal cinders than on the ground around the poultry house. If sufficient cinders cannot be had a load or two of gravel will keep down mud and improve the drainage. The gravel will also supply the fowls with grit.

THE ORCHARD

ORCHARD COSTS

For a series of years, says a writer, I have found items of expsnse in caring for old trees to be: Pruning, fertilizing, spraying, protecting from borers and cutting the grass for a mulch, 53 cents a tree yearly; interest on valuation of $10 tree, 60 cents; taxes per tree, 25 cents; 2 per cent depreciation of trees, 20 cents; interest on tools, machinery, 6 cents; 2 per cent depreciation on machinery, 50 cents; total, $1.49½ a tree.

During these years the yield has averaged one barrel of No. 1 apples, one-eighth No. 2 and the culls and drops. The cost of picking has been 20 cents, hauling barrels to orchard 2 cents, barrels 37 cents, hauling to storage 2 cents, storage 30 days 5 cents, packing 18 cents, hauling to cars 5 cents; harvest cost 79 cents a barrel, or a total cost of $2.12.

The fact is incontestible that our apple cost is $2 a barrel ready for shipment, upon a basis of good business, figuring the overhead charges as we must. Some trees far exceed this yield, but one must figure every bearing tree and the lean years as well as the fat.

All labor is figured at $2 a day for a man and $1 for a horse. Modify these figures to meet individual conditions, yet the fact remains appreciation of costs forces the study of questions, promising a better price. Thankful are we that the day has gone for the orchard to be counted a get-rich-quick scheme, but its evil effects will long be manifest in neglected orchards, a menace to the industry.

PEDIGREED NURSERY STOCK

The recent work of the bureau of plant industry has shown some very interesting results from the practice of bud selection. The work has shown conclusively that pedigreed nursery stock is just as important in raising productive fruit trees as pedigreed calves in raising a high grade of cattle.

They attach even more importance to bud selection in tree production than to seed selection in corn and cotton. Their experience, covering several years, has shown the old practice of taking buds from young trees to be unwise. In this manner a great many worthless trees are produced. Bud wood should be chosen only from old, bearing trees on which a close record has been kept for a number of years.

These trees, in addition to being good bearers, should conform to your standard type. Nor is it enough to select your bud wood from a productive or desirable tree; it should also be chosen from a limb which is productive and which has strong, healthy buds.—Fred W. Davis, Texas Commissioner of Agriculture.

WINTER SPRAYING

I had a small farm orchard badly infested with scale before I was fully aware of the fact, says a farmer. It frightened me to the limit. I got a spraying outfit and went to work. I did this in winter at odd times.

Since then, about five years ago, when the scale was first discovered, I have sprayed my trees in winter. I have used scaleside and lime-sulphur, both with full satisfaction. I do not mix the raw materials. I leave that to those who know how. All things considered, it is cheaper to buy prepared mixtures than to try to do it yourself and get a poor material. This is pretty true of feed, paint and many other things.

Spraying pays, but for scale you must do it in winter, when the leaves are not on the trees.

FARM BRIEFS

The very large hens in the flock are usually poor layers. The good layers are medium in size.

The fall plowed garden will have less undecayed trash and weeds and fewer insects and may be tilled earlier in spring for first planting. If you neglected plowing do it yet if possible.

The great success in marketing to advantage lies in being able to cater to the other man's needs.

Tender canna and dahlia bulbs should not be stored in deep piles as they may heat and mold. They should be stored in shallow boxes or on shelves only one layer deep. If stored where the air is dry they ought to be covered with enough sand to keep them from withering.

To keep up the milk flow, use rye with clover or vetch to furnish fall and spring pasture.

Keep cholera hogs and carcasse away from the stream and insist tha your neighbor do the same.

Raise calves on clean, warm, sweet milk, fed regularly.

Hyacinths, Chinese lilies and othe bulbs which are to be forced in wate or pots for winter blooming shoul be started in a cool, dark place unti the roots are well formed if put in a warm, light place at first the to growth will be in excess of roo growth and the flowers will be weak

A good place to put coal ashes is one corner of the poultry house. Hens like to scratch and dust themselves in coal ashes.

Nest eggs are not necessary, but if any are used, they should be of china Moth ball nest eggs or those made of other substances that give off odors sufficiently strong to keep lice away, should not be used in nests, as the odors will affect the quality of the eggs. Moth ball nest eggs especially give the eggs a camphor like taste that make them unfit for eating.

Every poultry house should rest on a foundation wall that goes into the ground sufficiently deep to keep out rats.

The concrete silo keeps silage perfectly, is almost indestructible and may be built very cheaply where sand and gravel are available.

Early milking morning or evening one day and later milking morning or evening another day not only lessens the output, but tends to disturb functional activity and prevents maximum yield for the lactation period.

Hens should not be permitted outside the houses when the ground is covered with snow or slush.

Weeds deprive the plant of moisture, light and food, all of which are absolutely necessary for the production of crops.

Fowls do not greatly relish raw potatoes and turnips. These should be cooked and fed in the wet mash.

Milk heated for 30 minutes at 150 degrees is so thoroughly pasteurized that no colon bacillus survive. At a slightly lower temperature, Ayres and Johnson found some still living. These disease germs may get into the milk from cow manure, human faeces, flies, milk, cream and cheese, and may cause various intestinal diseases, such as typhoid, etc.

Absolute cleanliness is the foremost essential in killing, plucking and preparing ducks for market.

As soon as noticed frosted combs and wattles should be rubbed with snow or bathed in ice water until the frost is out, and then greased with vaseline.

Selecting large, uniformly colored eggs for hatching is one of the quickest ways to secure uniformity in the offspring and increase the size of the eggs.

160 ACRE FARMS IN WESTERN CANADA FREE

Three Hundred Million Bushel Crop in 1915

Farmers pay for their land with one year's crop and prosperity was never so great.

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Wheat averaged in 1915 over 25 bushels per acre
Oats averaged in 1915 over 45 bushels per acre
Barley averaged in 1915 over 40 bushels per acre

Prices are high, markets convenient, excellent land low in price either improved or otherwise, ranging from $12 to $30 per acre. Free homestead lands are plentiful and not far from railway lines and convenient to good schools and churches. The climate is healthful.

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TRAPPERS!

ENGLISH COAST RAIDED FROM AIR

German Aviators Fly Over Kentish Shore, but Fail to Reach Thames.

London, Jan. 24. — Attempts were made by German aviators, who took part in two air raids over the east coast of Kent on Sunday to drop bombs upon British warships in the Thames river, but these efforts were unsuccessful, it was learned today.

The German aeroplanes used in the attacks were of the Fokker type, bearing appliances for the aiming of bombs. These aeroplanes, the Germans claim, are better than any type in use in the French and British army. British military authorities believe that the German claims were successfully refuted by the ease with which the British aeroplanes put the invaders to flight.

The vigilance of the British air patrols all along the east coast was increased by the visit of the hostile aeroplanes, for it was feared that these raids might be a prelude to another attack by Zeppelines.

The killing of one man and the wounding of six persons, one a woman, and three children, by German bombs, has aroused another bitter criticism upon the German methods of warfare in the English press.

The first raid occurred at 1 a. m., when a hostile aeroplane appeared over Kent and dropped nine bombs. The plane then made off to seaward.

Air Raiders Escape.

The second attack, this time by two hostile aeroplanes, was made early in the afternoon. No casualties have been reported as a result of this raid. The raiders escaped.

The attacks come after an interval of several months, during which England, so far as has been reported officially, has been immune from such attacks. The last previous raid was on Oct. 13, when 55 persons were killed and 114 wounded by a Zeppeline attack on London. It has been declared unofficially, however, that the Germans have made many attempts at aerial attacks since that time, but that their aircraft were turned back by British aeroplanes.

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SEVENTEEN HEROES GET CARNEGIE GIFTS

Four Silver and 13 Bronze Medals Given.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 20.—At the twelfth annual meeting of the Carnegie hero fund commission here yesterday, 17 acts of heroism were recognized. In four cases silver medals were awarded, in 13 cases bronze medals.

Nine of the heroes lost their lives, and to the dependents of four of these pensions aggregating $1,920 a year were granted; to the dependents of four of the others who lost their lives, sums totaling $3,000 to be applied, subject to the direction of the commission, in various ways, were granted.

SAYS BIG COAL STRIKE IMPENDS

High Steel Official Declares Tieup Will Come in April, Barring Agreement.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 21.—"The greatest strike this country has ever known is imminent unless the large coal operators and the United Mine Workers of America come to some agreement on a new wage scale before April 1."

This statement was made here today by one of the highest officials of one of the largest steel producing companies in the country.

This man, an intimate friend of several of the high officials of the miners' organizations did not mince words in describing the situation, both from the point of view of large business concerns, as well as that of the miners. He said:

"The United Mine Workers' organization before finishing business in Indianapolis, will arrange to demand an increase in wages of 20 per cent, beginning with April 1, when the new scale of wage is supposed to go into effect.

Affects Both Fields.

"Not only will this demand come from the bituminous field coal diggers, but the miners of the anthracite field will demand the same advance. Secretly working in conjunction, representatives of the two fields during the past three months have been laying their plans to secure an increase in wages greater than ever before given the miners at one time. The matter has been thoroughly threshed out and while coal operators have been reaping unheard of profits in coal during the past six months, the miners' organization quietly has been biding its time to call for its share of prosperity profits as soon as it can be legally done.

BOW TO U. S.; FREE TEUTON CONSULS

Allies, Yielding to Washington Protest, Release Representatives at Salonika.

Washington, Jan. 22.—Through the good offices of the United States, the German, Austrian, Turkish and Bulgarian consuls at Salonika, who have been held under arrest by the allies on board a French warship in the harbor are to be released.

The condition of release will be that the consuls shall not resume their functions in Salonika, but must return to their own countries. Arrangements already have been made for the return to Turkey of the Turkish consul by a devious route, which will take him by water to France or Italy, thence by rail to Switzerland, from which country he can find his way through Germany and Austria to Turkey.

The state department's activity in this case was exercised in pursuance of the duty it assumed at the outbreak of the war of looking after the interests of the citizens of most of the warrin gcountries.

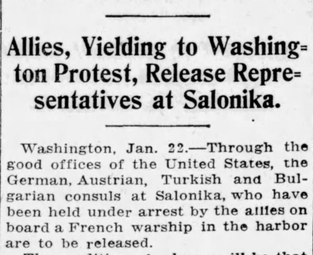
DECLARES KITCHENER IS ALWAYS IN THE WRONG

Commons Speaker Assails Secretary on Recruiting.

London, Jan. 19.—In the course of yesterday's debate in the house of commons Gen. Sir Ivor Herbert delivered a strong attack upon Lord Kitchener. He declared that he must confess that one of the most remarkable things in the whole war was the total eclipse of the office of the secretary for war.

Gen. Sir Ivor Herbert said Lord Kitchener had never been right once during the war in the matter of recruiting, that the secretary of war had been wrong from the first to last, and had left the country at this moment in precisely the same condition as it was in the beginning of the war.

Resinol Soap



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If the skin or scalp is already in bad condition, a short treatment with Resinol Ointment may first be necessary to restore its normal health. Resinol Soap and Ointment are sold by all druggists. For samples free, write to Dept. F, Resinol, Baltimore, Md.

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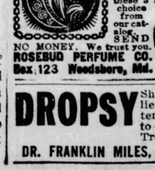

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Fine Healthy Child Convincing Evidence

Simple, Inexpensive Remedy Checks Early Tendency to Constipation.

WM. J. RICHARDSON, JR.

About the first thing impressed on the young Mother is the necessity for regularity in her baby, which brings up the question of the most desirable laxative for children's use.

Mrs. Jesse Richardson, Philpot, Ky., says she has used Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin for the past year and that there is no medicine in the world like it. She writes, "My little son, William, Jr., just loved it because it is so pleasant to take, and everybody talks about his being such a fine, healthy boy."

Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin is a compound of simple laxative herbs, free from any opiate or narcotic drug, and is the standard remedy for constipation in thousands of homes throughout the land. Drug Stores everywhere sell it for fifty cents a bottle. Get a bottle of this excellent remedy, and have it in the house. A trial bottle, free of charge, can be obtained by writing to Dr. W. B. Caldwell, 423 Washington St., Monticello, Ill.

WILSON TO LEAD IN DEFENSE FIGHT

President Prepares to Take Personal Charge of Preparedness Campaign.

Washington, Jan. 19.—President Wilson was today planning to take personal charge of the fight for national preparedness.

In addition to making a personal appeal before the country in numerous public addresses in support of his program for strengthening the army and navy, the President plans to hold further conferences on the subject with the leaders in congress.

Numerous reports which have come to the President of confusion over the issue in congress and uncertainty of the outcome prompted the step.

The President's first speaking trip to carry the national defense fight before the country will begin early in February and probably will cover the middle western states, including Ohio. He already has engagements to deliver two addresses in New York January 27 and will make no trips before that time.

NEWS OF CONGRESS IN TABLOID FORM

Monday, Jan. 17.—Senate.—Senator Gore introduced resolution to establish neutral zone at Mexican border to be policed by Mexican and American forces. Judiciary committee recommended adoption of Cummins' resolution, for inquiry into ability of federal judges to discharge their duties. Extension of Mann law to Alaska, Panama Canal zone and insular possessions, proposed in bill introduced by Senator Overman. Senator Jones introduced bill for a $3,000,000 dry dock at Puget Sound navy yard. Indian committee considered Oliver resolution to renew Osage oil land leases.

House.—Military committee heard General Aleshire. Rear Admiral Stanford continued testimony before naval committee. Congressional investigation of alleged usurious interest charged by national banks was urged before the rules committee by Representative Howard of Georgia. Representative Buchanan, of Illinois, and his counsel, argued before judiciary committee in favor of his resolution for the impeachment of United States Attorney Marshall, of New York.

Tnesday, Jan. 18.—Senate.—Senator Brady, Idaho, took oath of office. Reading of newspaper editorial attacking President Wilson was objected to and voted out. Senator Smith, Georgia, attacked British blockade. Secretary Garrison explained continental army plan to military committee. Naval committee heard steel officials on cost of armor plate.

House.—Representative London, Socialist, denounced preparedness programs and urged adoption of his resolution for President Wilson to call a neutral nation peace conference. Quartermaster General Aleshire continued testimony before military committee.

Wednesday, Jan. 19.—Senate.—Foreign relations committee took no action on Mexican intervention resolutions. Indian affairs committee continued hearing on Osage land leases. Senator Cummins spoke in favor of government armor plate and munitions factories.

House. — Representatives Gardner, Tavenner and Hensley urged rules committee to investigate individuals and organizations urging and opposing preparedness. Debate began on Shackleford bill to appropriate $25,000,000 for federal post roads. Representative Frear introduced a resolution to investigate so-called lobbies interested in waterway bills. Urgent deficiency bill, carrying proposed appropriations of $12,572,304, reported favorable. Military and naval committees continued hearings on the national defense.

Thursday, Jan. 20.—Senate.—Senator Smith, Georgia, attacked as illegal Great Britain's blockade of neutral commerce. Secretary of Agriculture submitted report on government ownership of waterpower sides for the 63rd congress. Adjourned at 3:50 p. m. to noon Monday.

House.—Naval and military affairs committees continued hearings on national defense. Hearing on literacy test section of Burnett immigration bill begun by immigration committee. Began debate on "further urgent deficiency" bill.

Friday, Jan. 21.—Senate.—Not in session. Meets Monday.

House.—Military and naval affairs committees continued hearings on the national defense. Hearings on literacy test of immigration bill closed. Bill to provide $250,000 for a national leprosarium favorably reported by commerce committee. Urgent deficiency bill carrying appropriations approximating $12,500,000 passed. Committee on insular affairs began consideration of the Philippine measure. Comptroller Williams urged rules committee to report promptly for passage resolution for investigation of usurious interest charges by national banks.

Saturday, Jan. 22.—Senate.—Not in session.

House.—Insular committee considered Philippine bill without action. Immigration committee decided to incorporate in immigration bill provision barring Hindu as well as Chinese immigrants and restricting Japanese immigration. Lever bill for license and inspection of warehouses for agricultural products favorably reported by agricultural committee.

THE MAID OF THE FOREST

BY RANDALL PARRISH

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Continued from First Page

wild turkey lying at my feet. "A hunter—hey?"

"Occasionally, for what I require as food—and you?"

He chose to ignore my question, apparently not yet ready to declare himself, turning over the turkey cock with moccasined foot.

"A clean shot, friend, and a fine bird. My mouth waters for a taste of it, hot from the fire. You are a woodsman, you say?"

"I did not say," I answered shortly, feeling no enjoyment of his probing, "but, at least, I am not lost in them."

"Which is more than I can say," he acknowledged frankly. "I left the trace for a short cut—as my mission is an urgent one—and now know not how far the river may be away."

"The Ohio?"

"Ay, the Ohio. Know you the town they call Marietta?"

"I have been there. It is 40 miles to the south of us. You seek the place?"

"There, or thereabouts. Forty miles, you say? A goodly journey yet, and little enough at the end of the traveling. A log house or two amid fields of blackened stumps, a few psalm-singing Puritans, and a church — is that the picture, friend?"

I laughed, but rather at the wry look on his face, than at the words.

"Not quite so bad, yet true it is a settlement of God-fearing New Englanders, not much to your taste possibly. Only I advise you to hold your tongue when once you get there. They were soldiers the most of them not so long ago, and have forgotten the trade. But you spoke of hunger—you have not eaten?"

He shook his head.

"Nor I. We will try the taste of the wild turkey together, if we may venture on a fire. Know you if there be any savages in these woods?"

"Not a one. They are in council at Vincennes."

I looked at him suspiciously, noting again the peculiarity of his face, its dark coloring under the tan. I might just as well get at the gist of things.

"You know too much," I said, "about those murderers, not to be one of them. I pick you as a halfbreed. Right, am I? And you come from that same council, or another, with some word to those settlers below?"

"There is not a drop of Indian blood in my veins, he answered coldly, "and I would never deny it if there was, for I have found them more to my liking than those of my own race. Come, enough of this play. Let us have frankness between us. I come from the north on a mission of peace, the representative of the tribes, and of Hamilton. There is no reason in this why we should quarrel. You are a bit of a hothead I take it, but I am too old a borderer to take heed to foolish words. All I ask is fair speech and guidance — can you deny me these?"

"Not if you talk with a straight tongue. But threats will get you little in these woods. You represen Hamilton, you say?"

"Ay, though I expect little will come from it. I would have word with St Clair and Harmar. Know you either man?"

"Both passing well. St. Clair is up the river—or was three days since—but General Harmar represents him at the settlement. How happens it, my friend, if the message be so important Hamilton did not dispatch an officer?"

"He had no choice. None volunteered for the task, and I was the selection of the tribes. You question me as though you were Harmar himself and more, you have the look of it. You are not a woodsman, you say; then I make a guess—you're a soldier."

"I am," I returned quietly, "an Ensign in the regular service.

"Name?"

"Joseph Hayward of Fort Harmar."

"The gods be praised! Now is the way made clear. You were traveling thither?"

"I am to be there tomorrow."

"In ample time for my purpose 'Tis easily seen the devil takes care of his own. It was my hope to encounter a soldier, rather than a borderer, who might have prejudice against me. I recall your name Master Hayward, as spoken by the Delawares. You wer at Chillicothe last Spring?"

"I attended the council."

"The very man, and now you can serve me well if I may journey with you?"

I had an increasing dislike for the fellow and his shifting eyes refused to meet mine. Yet to ignore such a request might invite disaster. If, as he claimed, he represented the tribes and bore the credentials of Hamilton, the message might well be an important one. Its purport was for others to judge, yet it was plainly enough my duty to give him safe convoy. Yet my aversion could not be entirely suppressed.

"I am not overly fond of white men who turn Indian," I said coldly. "However, I'll see you safe to the fort gates if you play no forest tricks on the way. And now you might tell me who it is I am to companion with."

He grinned, showing his teeth, and my eyes noted how firmly he held his gun.

"A pledge is a pledge, Master Hayward," he answered, insolently. "I am called Simon Girty."

CHAPTER II.

At the Fort Gates.

I involuntarily took a step backward, staring into the man's face. That he was a renegade of some sort, I had realized from the first, yet it had never once occurred to me that he could be that bloody scoundrel, Girty. I ought to have recognized him at the first glance, for his personal appearance had been described to me often enough, but it was hard to conceive that one with his murderous reputation would ever dare to venture thus openly into our settlement. Even as a messenger from Hamilton he faced grave danger at the hands of those backwoodsmen eager to avenge innumerable outrages. No wonder he sought protection, companionship with a soldier, in his daring venture. Ay, and his message must be important to cause him to assume so desperate a mission—he of all men the most hated throughout the length and breadth of our settlements.

There flashed across my mind the stories I had heard of his atrocities; his leadership of Indians in midnight forays; his malignant cruelty; the heartlessness with which he watched victims burning at the stake; his outrages on helpless women and children; the fiendish acts of savagery with which his brutal name was connected along the border. And this was the man—this cowardly-eyed dastard, who stood there grinning into my face, evidently amused at my undisguised expression of horror. Protect, and guide him! My first inclination was to strike the man down in his tracks, kill him as I would a venomous snake. He read all this in my eyes, in the stiffening of my muscles.

To Be Continued.

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The goods will be sent on 30 days' free trial, subject to return. You buy nothing until you see it and use it for a month.

On every bill we allow one year's time. You may pay as convenient, a little each month. No contract is asked, no security, no interest.

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LATEST FASHIONS

The Blade will supply its readers with patterns of these designs at the rate of 10 cents for each pattern. The patterns are perfect fitting. All seams allowed. Full directions for making. In ordering give size, number, age, etc.

Address: Pattern Department, The Blade, Toledo, Ohio.

7577—Ladies' Apron.

This apron is adjustable and may be worn with or without corsets and with either side overlapping. It has sleeves and body in one with surplice closing and the skirt section has four gores. There is also a patch pocket.

The pattern is cut in sizes 34 to 44 inches bust measure.

7034—Girls' Dress.

This pretty frock has the overblouse effect. The sleeve and side bodies are each in one piece and are attached to the underwaist so that much of the material is visible. The skirt is joined to the underblouse and the overblouse slips on over the head.

The pattern is cut in sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years.

7001—Ladies' Shirt Waist.

This practical waist has a little fulness along the shoulder seams in front, while the back remains plain. The open neck is finished with a flat collar and the long sleeves with a turnback cuff.

Crepe de chine, taffetas, challie and many of the lighter weight woolen materials are suitable for such a waist.

The pattern is cut in sizes 34 to 44 inches bust measure.

7032—Ladies' Dressing Sacque.

In this pretty sacque there is a short tuck at each shoulder in front and a full length tuck at each side of the back panel. The sacque closes in front and has a wide roll collar at the high neck. Cuffs to correspond trim the long sleeves.

The pattern is cut in sizes 34 to 44 inches bust measure.

7556—Ladies' Dress.

This stylish dress has a waist which shows a diagonal front closing with a chemisette and standing collar filling in the opening at the neck. The sleeve is plain and shaped to the arm. The skirt has a yoke and below this the material is in two gores which form two small box plaits in both front and back.

The pattern is cut in sizes 34 to 44 inches bust measure.

7582—Boys' Negligee Shirt.

Shirts of this type are worn at all seasons. This one is made with coat closing and with either a neckband or a permanent turnover collar. In the back there is a shallow shoulder yoke. The sleeves are regulation and end at the wrist in a straight cuff.

The pattern is cut in sizes 6 to 18 years.

7028—Ladies' Dress.

This very smart costume has a fancy tab on the upper end of the front closing. The neck is open, with high turnover collar at sides and back and the sleeves are plain and full length. The skirt has three gores, with a fancy cut to the edge of the overlapping front.

The pattern is cut in sizes 34 to 44 inches bust measure.

7571—Ladies' Skirt.

Very plain in front and back this skirt has two plaits at each side. These are stitched flat for half their length and flare at the lower edge. The skirt has five gores. The skirt measures 2¾ yards at the lower edge.

The pattern is cut in sizes 22 to 32 inches waist measure.

FROCK FOR A CHILD

A charming frock for a child is of sheer white organdy made with a full bodice gathered into a full skirt, which is nothing more than two very full ruffles. Point is given this simple frock by a wide sash tied in the back in a very large bow.

TRADE MARK

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You can buy Lubriol direct from the makers for 75 cents a pint bottle. It will be sent postpaid, securely packed, guaranteed against breakage. The editor of the Weekly Blade assures you of the financial responsibility of the Lubriol Laboratories, so you need have no hesitancy in remitting by money order.

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Because thus the body is purged of the impurities that cold and grippe often exaggerate to a point of positive menace.

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You know how much better you feel and how much more quickly you get well when you've cleansed your body of its poisoned matter. For constipation invariably poisons the system.

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to ward off colds, grippe and perhaps pneumonia. It is just what you need to speed recovery if you are already "under the weather."

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TOLEDO BLADE

THURSDAY, JANUARY 27, 1916.

Largest and Best Weekly Published and Largest Circulation.

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ROBINSON LOCKE.....Editor

THE BLADE is a weekly newspaper for intelligent American citizens. It aims to cover each week all news topics of real interest to all wide-awake and thinking men. Its editorial page is one of the strongest and most thoughtful in the United States. Its special departments are carefully edited, and the whole paper is specially prepared for the American home.

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The Weekly Blade has over a million readers a week.

Guaranteed Circulation

The circulation of the Toledo Weekly Blade for the year 1914 has been audited and is guaranteed by the Audit Bureau of Circulations, the recognized authority on expert circulation examinations.

President Wilson is opposed to more than one term at a time.

By the way, who censors the censor? Or is he infallible?

There is doubt whether wider skirts will help the cause of matrimony.

The story of the woodpeckers that got drunk won't surprise the old soak who tapped the silo with a gimlet.

Henry Ford paid a compliment to Mrs. Ford, when he left the pacifists in Europe and rushed home in search of peace.

The day is coming when the President may have to write a sharp note to Mr. Bryan.

New York's supreme court holds that "a man's home is where his wife is." But suppose she isn't at home?

It is said that Mr. Taft is "sustained by a serene philosophy." Happy man. A serene philosophy is a priceless possession.

It's tradition, not gravity, that causes a collar button to roll under the dresser.

In Mexico there is no game law that limits the number of bandits that may be bagged in one day.

Over in England Baron Astor is as proud of his title as a state legislator in this country is of "Hon."

The people will settle the one-term proposition when they get to it. They have always taken care of such matters in a satisfactory manner.

"Americans are fleeing from northern Mexico." Maybe they are coming home to stand behind the President.

Well known affinities: Pork and beans, liver and bacon, spareribs and kraut, ham and eggs, onions and fresh air.

A philosophical mind is one that yearns for prunes when strawberries are quoted at 50 cents a quart.

Anybody who has winter itch and who wears woolen underwear might as well go the limit and eat buckwheat cakes.

Poetry and fiction are helpful to the imagination. Seed catalogues also may be mentioned.

Many a child wonders if the Lord is as good and forgiving as his grandmother.

A drink will make one man talk; give another man a drink and he'll shut up.

"A Memphis woman, charged with murder, pleads dual personality." Even so, if she's guilty, one of her ought to suffer.

If Colonel House was sent to Europe because he is a good listener, does that make him rubberneck extraordinary?

When women become "a drug on the market," as predicted, there'll be nothing to do but grin and bear 'em, same as with other drugs.

Fate does strange things. Huerta hated, or pretended to hate, the United States. Yet, when it came to the necessity of cutting him up, American surgeons did the work, and an America nundertaker took charge of the remains.

Among the cruelties of politics is that many men who admire Colonel Roosevelt are expected to cuss him.

Strange that the goosebone never foresees sunshine and primroses.

Many a good talker has talked himself out of office and been succeeded by a good listener.

At one time Old Adam probably thought he knew it all. Then he got married.

Mrs. Pankhurst says the big war should teach America much. Well, for one thing it has taught us how to write diplomatic notes.

John Lind would never make an entertaining sole survivor.

It's going to be difficult for the Washington administration to convince Americans they have no business going where they have business.

Always when a Northern farmer goes to Florida on a prospecting tour he comes back with a report of thin hogs and fat snakes.

Though it may not always appear on the surface, there is a lot of patriotism left in this country. That old familiar line will never be changed to—"O, Columbia the germ of the ocean."

King Constantine says he is no more pro-German than President Wilson. Which few words rank high in the two-edged sword class.

Most of the time of congress is taken up in the preliminary work of doing nothing.

We suppose some of the opponents of preparedness would even object to keeping an iron dog on the front lawn.

A whisky consumer doesn't improve with age.

Maybe, if the truth were known, the man who originated the idea that one good turn deserves another had an ax to grind.

"I am for preparedness," says the Rev. Billy Sunday. Billy's is the old-time religion.

PROGRESSIVE PARTY POWER

The anti-Roosevelt press of the country seems to have awakened at last to the fact that the Colonel's part in the next presidential campaign is to be a big and a vital one. The size and strength of the Progressive party representation at its national committee meeting at Chicago this week was an unhappy surprise to the stand-pat editors, and their sneers are turned to fears.

The eastern papers under the Penrose-Barnes influence are particularlw notable for their change of tune. But throughout the country there in increasing evidence of a mighty mellowing toward the dynamic former president and a fast fading of the silly belief that the disaster of 1912 removed him for all time from the political map. The knowledge that the only hope of effective opposition to the Wilson administration lies in the leadership or the ardent support of Mr. Roosevelt grows day by day.

And logically. For in the coming Republican battle for return to power the difference between the Colonel's aid and opposition is the difference between probable victory and certain defeat. If the sissy era in American history is to end in 1916, if Uncle Sam is to throw away his wrist watch and stop blowing kisses to the bruising bullies of the Powers, Theodore Roosevelt and his followers must hold high place in the campaign.

There wasn't anything apologetic or prostrate about the Chicago conference this week. The Progressives, despite the discouraging election results of last year, still hold the whip hand. Evidently, they are willing, under conditions, to be a part of the Republican onslaught on the Wilson incompetents, but they must be an important part. They cannot exchange fixed, fundamental principles for a temporary advantage — and they won't.

If Wilson is beaten next November as he should be beaten, if national shame and national honor are not both dead, Roosevelt and his followers must loom large in the battle front. For there is little to choose between the final two years of the last standpat Republican administration and the first three years of the Wilson regime, and a continuance of the latter is no more repugnant to the Roosevelt wing of the opposition than a return of the former.

If the Republican party hopes to come back into its own this year, it must not attempt to come back under a standpat banner.

MUST WILSON FIGHT FOR RE-NOMINATION?

It has been assumed, probably because the assumption was easy, that the Democratic national convention would cast only one ballot, and would be unanimously for Mr. Wilson.

Every sign points to the re-nomination of the President. But there are signs also that he will have opposition. There are Democrats not wholly pleased with the administration. There are Democratic politicians who have developed grudges. And there are Democrats who want the nomination themselves.

The entire southwest is disgusted with the Mexican policy. Louisiana is disgusted with the free trade policy. Hearst announces that "the German vote in Tammany Hall would lose New York for Wilson by 100,000 and that the same vote would defeat the President in Indiana, Illinois, Ohio and Missouri; and without these states his cause would be hopeless." Hearst is grooming Champ Clark for the nomination, and Champ, apparently, has no objections. There is Bryan to be counted upon, both in the convention hall and in the campaign. There are the pacifists who are encouraging Sherwood and making Congressman Hay think a good deal of himself.

Some of the rough spots in the Wilson highway may be smoothed away before convention day. Watchful Waiting may be given up. The Louisiana Democrats have hopes of getting the sugar duties restored at this session. The German vote might—as a local German paper has declared—prefer Wilson infinitely to the Republican candidate. Hearst is not a prophet, and Champ Clark would never, even if he were more popular than he is, get folks excited for him. Bryan may be placated. Alone, Sherwood and Hay don't count for much.

Wilson will assuredly be re-nominated. But there is no assurance that the nomination will not have to be fought for.

THE END OF THE FORD PILGRIMAGE

Henry Ford has had to suffer bitter disappointment in recent weeks. The continent of Europe was not responsive to appeals, however impressively composed. Soldiers, however much they desired to eat their Christmas puddings at home, wouldn't desert their trenches. Pacifists, he found, were quarrelsome. Publicists were sharp of pen. People whom he thought were honest and unselfish itched, he discovered, to share in the disbursements of his money.

Yet there is a consolation for Henry Ford. His judgment worked excellently when most reliance had to be placed upon it. It prompted him to slip away from his pilgrims and take ship for home. And that saved him from participating in the final humiliating failure.

Though there will never be much except taunting and jeering for the formless, planless, altogether foolish Ford crusade, there is no disposition to put the odium upon Ford himself. His countrymen know that he was deceived by the muddleheads and the sycophants who flocked about him. They know that his intentions were the best in the world. He comes out of it with reputation clean. It is those who worked upon his good will and his generosity who come home with less reputation than that with which they started.

Attractive Offers for February Renewals

You can count it lucky if your renewal of the Weekly Blade subscription falls due in February. Because the inducements we offer you, and the special benefits you get by forming a club of subscribers will certainly appeal to you.

Our previous offers have been liberal, but these are doubly so. The premiums the so desirable. The terms are so generous.

Whether it be a single subscription or a club, your interest will be keen and your returns gratifying. More than ever before will you benefit by aiding in the growth of the Blade's great national family, which is now bigger than ever in the history of America's foremost national weekly. It is far above the quarter million mark. New friends are flocking to its standard every day. They live in every state of the union—for the Weekly Blade's appeal is to every man, woman and child everywhere—it is not local or sectional in any way. Yes, the Blade is the kind of paper you like to have in your home, the kind you are pleased to recommend to your friends. So you will have no hesitancy in forming Blade clubs and thereby making some extra profit.

When you read the Toledo Weekly Blade you can see at once why this paper has such a firm hold on the nation's affections. You can see that it stands for clean living; for the better things of life; for progress; for patroitism; for happiness. It is helpful. It is forceful. It is fearless. It is the kind of paper that wins your respect whether or not you agree with all its editor says—for you know he is trying to lead you aright as best a strong man may.

Look at the many departments this paper offers you. See how clearly, interestingly, practically everything is expressed. The home, the farmstead, the nursery, the club, church, school—all benefit by it.

The great popularity of The Blade, together with the exceptionally low price, makes it very easy to raise a large club, and as an appreciation for your assistance in helping us to enlarge our list of subscribers, we offer a variety of useful articles absolutely free. Our premiums for this season are without doubt the most attractive we have ever offered. Every article is of the usual "Blade quality," and' as you know, needs no further recommendation.

We particularly wish to call to your attention our new and beautiful line of William A. Rogers' Silverware in the new Leyland design. This pattern is rich and beautiful in its perfect symmetry and is finished in the tasteful French gray style. All silverware is of the same pattern, so that by raising a few small clubs of subscribers you can very soon have a complete set. We shall continue to offer Lace Curtains and Lace Bed Sets, because of the increasing demand for these useful household articles.

How to Obtain These Premiums.

On the first day of each month we will mail to every subscriber whose time expires during that month, a notice, giving choice of several propositions for renewals. Therefore, all subscribers whose time expires during February should receive our proposition by February 1. If not received by February 4, please notify us and a duplicate will be mailed promptly. We shall be prepared for the majority of our readers to send us clubs of 10 names or more, thereby availing themselves of our liberal propositions. This proposition is not made as a general one to all of our subscribers, as it would be impossible to serve all at once. Therefore this offer is made to February subscribers only, and 30 days later the March subscribers will have their turn, and so on in order of expiration. In this way we will be able to take care of orders with regularity and all our subscribers will be served in due time during their expiration month.

OUR STRANGEST WAR.

By all the laws of chances, Huerta would have lived his bloody career and been gathered to his fathers, and twelve months after, people would have had to resort to the works of reference to find out who and what he had been. But fate gave him a distinction above Mexicans of his type. It so arranged events that he was the first man against which the United States ever waged a private war.

When the punishment of Huerta was undertaken, few Americans had any clear idea as to its cause, no idea at all as to the president's ultimate plans and intentions. But they stood by Mr. Wilson loyally, as became good Americans in such a crisis. They helped him form explanations for the war. They assumed that the invasion had something to do with cleaning up Mexico and restoring it to order.

Yet, today, what are the excuses for that descent upon Vera Cruz worth? Other Latin-American presidents have come into power by treachery. Constitutional elections were never held in Mexico. It has been no unheard of thing for dictators to resort to assassination. Our flag has been insulted dozens of times in the last three years, and it has not brought war. And as for plans and intentions—they proved to be nothing else except to throw one outlaw out and to boost another one in.

The Huerta affair will go down into history as the strangest, the least explicable, military campaign this nation ever waged.

Some people may fancy that it was retribution that overtook old Huerta. The doctors have another name for the disease.

Mr. Schwimmer probably is a meek, inoffensive little man, of whom the neighbors have nothing much to say, pro or con.

Knocking matrimony won't stop marriages. Human nature wants to find out for itself.

Does the well-known wind, which bloweth where it listeth, whistle to keep up courage?

When the birds stop billing and cooing young folks'll quit kissing and wooing.

Jess Willard isn't too proud to fight for $35,000

ANOTHER CASE OF NOBODY HOME

The capacity for making fools of themselves and their country, displayed occasionally by some of our public officers, amounts to genius.

Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst, the suffrage leader of Great Britain, arrived at New York the other day. She was not permitted to land at the wharf where other passengers land, but was taken out into the harbor to Ellis Island and there detained. It appears that there is a law which forbids the entrance of foreigners who have served prison sentences. And, as Mrs. Pankhurst has served a number of terms in jail, she was, in the opinion of the immigration officers, to be classified as undesirable, criminal, dangerous to our morals.

There is a distinction between burglary or murder and political crime. But the immigration department at New York doesn't know it. As its officers understand it, crime is crime. The patriot, the political refugee with a price on his head, the man who has served time in jail in order to serve liberty, is one with the fellow who has robbed a man or set fire to an asylum for orphans.

The government should either open a school to inject a little common sense into fool public servants, or it should make it a policy to weed such timber out of the service. The second course would be the better.

SURELY COMING—A SUBSTITUTE FOR GASOLINE

An oil man, a little too gleeful and cocksure to get himself beloved, has just predicted forty-cent gasoline. He bolsters his prophecy with our ancient friends, supply and demand. Wells are running dry. No new fields have been tapped recently. The sale of gasoline increases as fast as automobile manufacturers, the makers of internal combustion engines and the designers of motor boats can turn their products out. And everyone knows their production is enormous.

It is almost a natural law in the industrial world that when any material becomes rare or costly a substitute for that material comes along. You can see why it is.

Men are stimulated into searching for something that will take the place of whatever it is that has put a strain upon pocketbooks. It becomes worth while for some one or some institution to offer great prizes. In addition to prizes, there are fortune and fame for the lucky inventor or the imaginative experimenter.

A few years ago, prizes were offered for a cheap substitute for gasoline. They aggregated more than a quarter million of dollars, and probably they could still be collected in case that article was brought forth. But no man need work on the problem with simply the prizes in view. They would be insignificant in comparison with the money he would make with his process, assuming it to be properly protected by the patent laws.

The higher gasoline goes the nearer its substitute approaches. It is too late for motor cars, motor boats, outboard motors, tractors and stationary combustion engines to be scrapped because of the want of stuff to run them with. That cheap substitute just has to be.

BOXERS AND MEXICANS

We quote these sentences from the history of the Boxer affair in China fifteen years ago:

"The native population of Shantung was found to be rallying around the standard of the Boxers. 'Uphold the dynasty, drive out the foreigners.'

"The diplomatic corps at Peking called upon the imperial government to suppress the movement. This the court professed its readiness to do, although there was a suspicion voiced by the British minister that the Empress Dowager had fallen under the the influence of a native party and was temporizing with the Boxers.

"In May, the Boxers began a concerted movement on the capital which remained unchecked by the military forces of the empire, their sympathies, it is alleged, being with the rebels."

You will have no trouble in noting a resemblance between the situation in China during the Boxer movement and the present situation in Mexico. There is an anti-foreign agitation among the Mexicans. There is a suspicion that the Carranza government is not wholly out of sympathy with it. Though action is taken to punish the murders of Americans, there is no hope that the real perpetrators of the massacre will suffer a particle.

But the resemblance stops here. In the Boxer affair, the foreign governments, the United States among them, went to the rescue of their citizens. In the Mexican affair, we lay down.

THE ROCKY ROAD TO REACTION

Uneasy lies the head that would wear a crown.

In spite of that overwhelming vote for the monarchy, in spite of Yuan Shi Kai's assurance to his people that there were insurmountable obtacles to good government in a republican system, though the Chinese were informed that the dynasty must be re-established before the Japanese aggression can be dealt with, many of Yuan's countrymen decline to fall in with his plans. They assassinate his agents. They defeat armies sent to punish them. Signs are not wanting that these discontents would like to do by their chief executive that which they do by some of his subordinates, to-wit, put ground glass in his food.

The road to progress is a rocky one. And not infrequently the reactionary road is just as bad a one.

A correspondent of the St. Louis Globe-Democrat doesn't believe General Sherman ever said "war is hell." But what's the difference? Irvin Cobb will testify that war looks like that.

Sunday School

PUTTING LEGS UNDER THE DECREPIT

The International Sunday School Lesson for January 30 Is "The Lame Man Leaping."—Acts Ch. 3.

BY WILLIAM T. ELLIS.

Fashions in clothes are said to move in cycles; and, more important still, the day's mode in more essential matters is but a rediscovery of truths as old as the gospel. Many persons are interested at this particular moment in the question of charities and philanthropies; and I turn from a consideration of the latest principles of relief work to this old bit of Scripture, which is the assigned Sunday school lesson, and find that the most modern platform for helping the needy is that which was preached and practiced by the apostles Peter and John nearly 2,000 years ago.

This familiar anecdote of how two Christian philanthropists (although they did not apply such formidable titles to themselves) met a beggar on the public highways and put new legs under him by putting a new life into him contains all of scientific philanthropy that the world today has found out. The beggar by the beautiful gate, a cripple since birth, wailed forth dolefully his cry for alms. He thought that his greatest lack was money. It was his good fortune to catch the attention of two Christians, who gave serious consideration to his case, and met his real need, which was far deeper than his expressed wants.

Buying Self-Satisfaction Cheaply.

A host of organizations and conferences and exhibits and trained specialists, and tons of literature, all have for their objective the removal of the spirit of mendicancy from those who are in need. Scientific charity seeks to get rid of the causes of beggary. Behold the up-to-date Gospel doing that very thing. Whenever the church is justly criticised for reckless almsgiving, let it be remembered that she errs in spite of the clear example and teaching of the apostles. Peter got down to bedrock principles with the beggar at the beautiful gate. He gave life, instead of a dole.

It is easy to give alms. More than that, it is a pleasure. Hundreds of thousands of warm-hearted folk gave Christmas dinners to the poor, to the undeserving as well as the deserving, with never a thought about whence their dinners were to come during the remainder of the winter. One social worker put it thus:

"Most of this giving is subjective. The pleasure that it imparts to the giver is a larger factor than the good it may do the recipient. Anybody is willing to give a dollar for the glow of heart which comes from feeling one's-self a philanthropist. The pleasure is cheap at the price." Too cheap, indeed. I once knew a very wealthy woman to change a nickel in order to get a penny to buy a paper from an old woman whose misery appealed to her—and she thought she was charitable. That complacency was bought at too low a price. Real helpfulness costs more, in a higher currency than gold or silver or copper. Peter and John were not buying bargains in self-satisfaction.

It Befell by the Way.

Most of the pleasures and opportunities of life are wayside experiences. We start somewhere—and suddenly find on the way that which is more important than our original objective. Saul once went looking for live stock and found a crown. Jacob got a wife when he sought a drink of water. This episode of the lame man at the beautiful gate of the temple, who was healed by Peter and John, befell by the way.

Just as churches today are "worked" by professional mendicants, because Christians do most of the world's giving, so the professional beggar in this story had his post, or "pitch" by the gate of the temple through which people went to worship. The apostles were on their way to 3 o'clock prayers; it was the hour of the daily sacrifice, and, to them more significant, the hour of the crucifixion of their Master. Please observe that these new Christians had not got too good for the old Church. Until their own organizations were formed, and engrossed their time, the early Christians observed the worship of temple and synagogue. So by the way, as they went forward meditating or conversing upon the theme that was uppermost in their thoughts, they met this poor man. Their thoughts were never so high that they could not see the needs of earth; their Master had trained them otherwise.

Probably the apostles had often seen this beggar before. He was as much one of the sights of the temple vicinity as are the lepers who today sit by the road between Jurusalem and Gethsemane. Now a new life and joy and power was in the hearts of the apostles. They had received the Gift which makes all its recipients givers. So when the whining, wailing cry of the professional beggar reached their ears, Peter and John did not turn from it in disgust, with cries of "Grafter." They had learned that "God is kind to the evil and the unthankful." They had learned from the Master who had come to call not the righteous, but sinners to repentance, that "As the Father hath sent me, so send I you." Not man's deserving but man's needs, should prompt love's giving.

Giving What We've Got.

Like a good many other Christians since, Peter and John were poor. At the moment they were without a mite. They could not have answered the beggar's plea if they had wanted to do so. It would be interesting to recall right here how dependent the world has ever been upon those who have been poor in goods, but rich in faith. Some persons who will read these lines are greatly troubled about their poverty. They are in good company as they study this lesson. Lack of wealth never has been a real handicap to usefulness in the kingdom. Serve the world with what you have—and if you have got only money, give money, which is the poorest form of ministry; but if you've got love and sympathy, give that. There is more of help to be given this needy world from eyes and lips and hands than from bank books.

One of the really serious blunders which the Church of today is making is the way in which she exalts the merely rich member. Nowadays the term "leading laymen" usually menas merely a rich man. He may not be in the slightest degree a leader or an initiator or a great server. It is a blunder to make a man's bank account or his worlds standing, the measure of his worth to the Church. By these popular standards, Peter and John would not even be mentioned "among those present" at a religious convention.

An old, but pertinent story pictures one ecclesiastic as saying to another with pride, "No longer can the church say, like Peter, 'Silver and gold have I none.'" "No," tartly responded the other; "neither can she say with Peter, 'rise up and walk.'"

In a day when whole denominations and congregations are paralyzed by their veneration of wealth, it is wholesome to recall the apostles who could give only their hand and the Gospel to the needy. Peter took the lame man's hand, as he had seen Jesus do. He touched the person whom he would help. He imparted of himself. Many a rich man will write a check for poor people whom he would not touch.

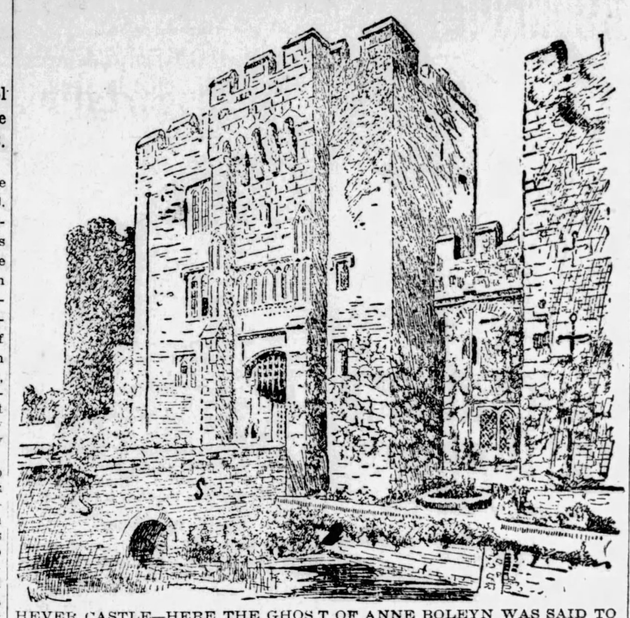
The Shouting Cripple.

Used as they were to sensations, the apostles found themselves embarrassed by the tumult created by the miracle wrought by their gift upon this poor man, who was more sadly crippled in his spirit than in his legs. The man had received new power in his feet and ankle bones, as Dr. Luke characteristically points out. More than that, though, he had received new joy in his heart and new power in his life; and it set him to leaping and shouting, regardless of conventionalities. He could not help praising God. His emancipation was spiritual, more than physical.

Of course, the church is more than a hospital. All who would make of Christianity a sort of sanctified health insurance miss its real significance. The church has a real mission to men's bodies, but it is primarily by way of their spirits. The forthcoming conference in New Orleans on "The Church and Health" is a good thing; but the church is more than a sanatorium for physical ills. Peter gave the beggar a salvation that cured his decrepit legs, but also poured a flood of life into his spirit.

Like a certain food for infants, religion is "advertised by its loving friends." This cured lame man set the town agog. His testimony is like that which one hears in rescue missions. He gave the glory to God, showed beholders what Christ can do—and gave the apostles a rare opportunity to tell the story.

Anne Boleyn's Ghost Refused to Walk for Baron Astor



HEVER CASTLE—HERE THE GHOST OF ANNE BOLEYN WAS SAID TO WALK.

From the Kansas City Star.

SNUBBED for years by the British peerage, William Waldorf Astor, a short time ago created a baron, now is snubbed by royal ghosts. The self-expatriated American went to England a quarter of a century ago. He attempted to put himself in the ranks of aristcracy with his millions.

But the titled of England resented his efforts. He was snubbed by big and little ladies and lords. Astor entertained lavishly to gain favor, made many large gifts to public institutions, became sullen as he continued to get the royal cold shoulder and finally did a little snubbing on his own hook.

He bought a great estate, Cliveden on the Thames. He immediately closed public highways across his estate which had been open for hundreds of years. That added to his unpopularity. He gave a great ball at Cliveden. But no one of note was present. Astor ordered all the carriages for his guests for 1 o'clock. But when that hour came the guests refused to stop dancing. Mr. Astor went to bed.

A Classic Snub.

Yet the millions could not be resisted long. So polite societey came to his entertainmenets, and snubbed him. The snub of the Ducheses of Cleveland has become a classic. Mr. Astor in showing the duchess one of the staircases in the building asked:

"Isn't that handsome, your grace?"

"Yes, it certainly is," the duchess replied.

"Isn't it more so than any other staircase you ever saw?"

"Yes," the duchess said gently. "I admire it very much. It is much finer than our old staircase at Battle Abbey, which has been spoiled these two or three hundred years by the spurs of those stupid old knights."

Battle Abbey probably was the grandest old place in England and compared to Mr. Astor's place was as a palace to a coal shed.

Mr. Astor persisted, using rent from property in New York city to pry his way into the first ranks. The Prince of Wales called him a cad. The king made him drop the "honorable" which he was using before his name. Mr. Astor bought the Pall Mall Gazette and turned it from a Radical paper to a powerful Tory organ. He swore allegiance to the English crown, gave to charity and tried to become a peer by buying an estate which carried a title with it.

Then in 1903 he bought Hever Castle. Hever Castle had been crumbling since the 15th century. Its old gray walls had assumed a scaly appearance beneath a coating of dull colored lichens. The stagnant water in the moats about the castle was choked with weeds.

Mr. Astor reconstructed the castle. He fixed the drawbridge and towers as they had stood at the time Anne Boleyn lived there as a child. He built a Tudor village about the castle to house his guests. His estate was as it had been in early days. It was the marvel of England.

To this castle the dark eyed, dark haired Anne Boleyn was exiled by King Henry VIII. She had been a maid of honor at the English court. The king smiled at her, but she did not realize what his smiles meant. Before long she had fallen in love with the gallant young Sir Henry Percy, son of the Earl of Northumberland.

Sir Percy used to come to court with Cardinal Wolsey, chief counselor of the king at that time, and while his master was closeted with the king, the young page found opportunity to meet Annie. The king discovered the plot. Anne was banished from court and Sir Percy was forced to marry another.

The Royal Ghost.

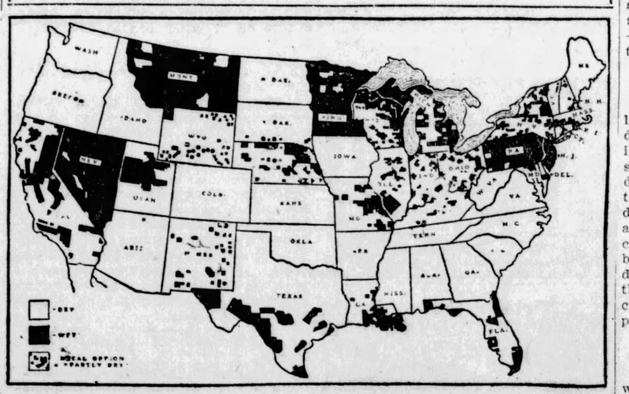
The old gossips of Kent still tell stories of the exile of the beautiful Anne Boleyn, and how she was wont to wander up and down the windy gallery of Hever Castle moaning for her sweetheart. There was little at Hever to overecome the young girl's distraction. The dark moats with their stagnant waters, the foreboding shadows which lurked about the round towers, all tended to increase her melancholy. Later she returned to court, and to the executioner.

Each year since her death, it is said, the ghost of Anne Boleyn appeared at Hever Castle. It crossed the old bridge over the river in front of the castle, wailing as she had done for her sweetheart, those who claim to have seen the ghost say. It came at midnight, once or often during the holiday season.

This year, for the first time, the ghost has failed to come. Mr. Astor, after years of snubbing by live royalty, was created Baron Hever New Year's eve. But his troubles are not over.

The royal ghost refuses to walk for him.

THE MARCH OF PROHIBITION



—From the Outlook.

Prohibition became effective in seven states on January 1, bringing the total number of "dry" states in the Union up to 19. On this map, territory where the saloons still flourish is indicated in black. Pieces of licensed territory here and there in local option states are indicated by the scattered black patches. Virginia is down on this map in white, but although that state has adopted state-wide prohibition, this reform will not go into effect until November 1 of this year.

VARIETIES

Alaska has a workmen's compensation law.

Moose are protected from hunters in Maine.

Egypt's irrigation works have cost $53,000,000.

Sheffield, England, employs women car conductors.

Human beings generally stop growing at the age of 18.

In New South Wales there are 100,000 more men than women.

The Alps contain at least 280 glaciers over five miles in length.

Scotland is taking to the use of mechanical potato planters.

There are 6,615,805 orange and 941,200 lemon trees in California.

Seven thousand women practice medicine in the United States.

New South Wales is increasing area devoted to wheat growing.

Cuba is seeking design for a memorial of the battleship Maine.

Russian export trade has been decreased 86 per cent by war.

Colorado now has 64,385 pupils enrolled in 1,725 school districts.

In one year a horse or a cow will eat nine times its own weight.

South African trade is decreased more than 50 per cent by war.

Belgians in England are making large quantities of wooden shoes.

The flatiron is the most popular of all the electrical household devices.

Many houses in France are numbered 12½ to avoid unlucky No. 13.

Starfish can grow new arms, lobsters new claws and lizards new tails.

The tensile strength of a paper flywheel is far greater than one made of iron.

The average life of the ordinary walking plow is a little less than 12 years.

The first American linotype in Tripoli was installed by an Italian newspaper.

Out of 18,000 houses in Schenectady, N. Y., only 417 are not wired for electricity.

A humming bird, when stripped of its feathers, is no larger than a bumblebee.

E. F. Davis, state executioner, has executed 180 persons in New York state prisons.

The Belgians are the greatest potato eaters in the world, and the Irish come next.

Two per cent of metallic sodium will harden lead so that it will ring when struck.

One Paris motion picture plant produces an average of 3,000,000 feet of films weekly.

The herring catch of England last year exceeded by far that of any previous season.

Pittsburgh reports a 50 per cent decrease in the number of money orders sent to Europe.

Uncle Sam made $2,500,000 last year from the sale of wood from the government forests.

A motor road has been built in Bolivia that crosses the Andes 17,000 feet above sea level.

About half a ton of whalebone is obtained from one whale, its value being, roughly, $5,000.

An inventor in Russia has developed a method for making felt boots and knit goods from dog hair.

Louishkin, the giant Russian drum-major of the imperial guards, was eight feet five inches high.

Except along the Caspian coast, Persian agriculture is dependent almost entirely on irrigation.

The Pacific ocean is said to be more favorable for long-distance wireless transmission than the Atlantic.

Paris has a theatre with a reversible floor, one side being intended for dancing and the other for the seats.

Spain has opened an aviation school near Madrid, in which the government aids those receiving instruction.

Malaria is common in India, and one-sixth of the world's supply of quinine is consumed in that country.

Female dogs are the safest from madness. A hundred male dogs go mad to fourteen female canines.

In every test made by Russian cavalrymen, horseshoes of aluminum were found to outlast those of steel and iron.

It is calculated that, within a depth of 4,000 feet, there are still 100,000,000,000 tons of coal left in the British empire.

More than 100 girls, each of whom weighs more than 200 pounds, are registered at the state university of Kansas.

The Chinese postoffice now handles yearly more than 4,000,000 parcels, weighing more than 30,000,000 pounds.

Complete automatic telephone systems have been recommended for four cities in New Zealand by a government electrician.

All mattresses and pillows made hereafter for the United States government will be filled with kapoc, a vegetable fiber having great buoyancy.

The present week of seven days, without reference to solar or lunar cycles, was adopted by Egyptian astronomers more than 3,600 years ago.

The 90,000 waiters and kitchen attendants of the New York hotels and restaurants are being licensed. To do so they must pass a physical examination.

The city of Toronto has expended nearly $2,000,000 in erecting and equipping one of the largest and best appointed industrial schools in North America.

A subterranean river in the Philippines is navigable by small boats for two and a half miles from its mouth, passing through several large stalactite hung caverns.

If statistics are to be believed the birth rate in the United States, in Great Britain and in most other civilized lands is being steadily, though slowly, lowered each year.

Forty states of the Union have taken some legal action toward safeguarding the sanitation of public school buildings, according to a recent bulletin issued by the federal bureau of education.

Photography has discovered the depth to which the sun's rays penetrate water. Five hundred and thirty feet below the surface, darkness was much the same as that on earth on a clear but moonless night.

Nice shiny bugles may be bought very cheaply up in Manitoba, where a large consignment intended for the troops has been cast aside because in a wee sma' nook on the inside was found these words: "Made in Germany."

Borings made by the Central Pacific Railroad in 1881 in search of water, near Husley, Nev., encountered at a depth of 1,700 feet a bed of petrified clams, and at 1,900 feet a quantity of redwood timber in a remarkable state of preservation.

NEW DISINFECTANT

According to the United States public health service, a new disinfectant, derived from pine oil, a by-product in the manufacture of turpentine, possesses qualities superior to ordinary disinfectants, being more than four times as powerful as carbolic acid for disinfecting purposes, yet nontoxic and without harmful effects when it comes in contact with delicate membranes or with fabrics or metals. This discovery is particularly valuable at this time because of the shortage of coal tar derivatives for disinfectant purposes.

ABOUT WORD "MOVIE"

To a thousand editors the question was recently submitted as to whether the word "movie" is to be regarded as a legitimate English word to be used without quotation marks. Five hundred voted for the word's admission without adornments; 220 declared that the word is still on probation. 280 failed to express an opinion, but are probably to be counted with the majority.

The PEACE PAGE

MANNERS

MARTHA HOLDEN.

We hear a great deal about the boorishness of the country man, and it is usually at the door of the country boy or girl that there is laid a claim of bad manners. As a matter of fact, city young people's manners are apt to be far worse, but they are sometimes condoned because of the wealth or influence of the parents of the offenders.

Locality has nothing whatever to do with courtesy, though it might seem easier to be polite in Paris, where everyone makes it a point to be courteous. I hear some of the blunt and honest members of our family saying, "Well, they're hypocrites. I'd rather come right out with the truh, than be polite when I don't feel it. I always say what I think, whether it hurts or not. If the shoe fits, put it on, I say." This type of person, and I hope we have few or none of them, lacks kindness as well as tact, and these two qualities form the foundation on which is built that politeness which makes life gracious.

Not because country boys and girls have bad manners, but because I don't want mine to give anyone an opportunity to say they have, I beseech you to base your conduct before the world, as well as in the house, upon the principles of tact and kindness. It is a tendency of narrow minds to dwell upon the woes of human kind. In every community there are those innocent ones whom disgrace has perhaps embittered. Some one in their family has forged, or stolen or stayed drunk until it is difficult for a sensitive and utterly blameless relative to face the world. With such a one, what a Godsend is your tact and kindness never to refer, or to question, or to hint or to talk of similar cases in the presence of the saddened one. Instead, lead his thought into pleasant channels, making him forget, by your own forgetting. A good memory is a precious possession, but a good forgetter of unpleasant phases in the lives of your friends is a gift from God. If every boy and girl in your community would quietly vow to say nothing disagreeable to or of any one else in the place, think of the reforms the next few years would witness.

Gossip, back biting and fault finding are the corroding despoilers of country social harmony. They are bound to exist, if people give themselves up to the narrow-minded consideration of their neighbors' shortcomings.

Supposing that your neighborhood is already free from these, then your foundation is well laid, but you have still a structure of manners to rear. This you owe not only to yourselves, but to those who come after you. Emerson says that no matter how busy life is, there is always time for courtesy. Embody this precept in your daily thought, dear boy or girl, and with it this principle: "I must build, not destroy, my own or my companions' character."

A few of the small courtesies that count are respectful attention to your parents' opinions, and to all older than you. The experience of age is worth all the book learning of youth. Don't be priggish with your elders.

It is easy to make fun of people, and everybody is at some time ridiculous. Shun this temptation. An ounce of loyalty is worth a pound of cleverness. Do not sit, when your mother is standing. Do not sit in a trolley car or train when a lady is standing.

Don't be afraid to say "if you please," and "thank you." Say them pleasantly, and as if you meant them. Look pleasant, and let your good manners fit you as a garment. It is not only Christian to be polite; it is good business.

The big railroad companies and many corporations where young men are employed, send out printed lists, urging courtesy. What a difference it makes to you in an office or a store, if you are pleasantly received, and agreeably dismissed. A surly clerk with sour expression and careless indifference to your requests, is not a good business getter.

On the street you can not watch your conduct too closely, for others are watching you. The young slouch who only touches, not raises his hat, cigar in mouth, to a lady, does not deserve from her a second recognition. The girl who chews gum on the street or anywhere for that matter, laughs loudly, looks eagerly into the faces of strange men whom she passes, is losing the best advantage of maidenhood, its charm and reticence.

"We have so much more kindness than is ever spoken," says Emerson. We have. But a certain class of country boys are afraid they will be thought "sissy" if they wait on their mothers and sisters, or defer to their fathers. Their hearts are all right but their manners need attention.

True politeness, founded on kindness and tact pays.

Transportation for Nurses

—From the London Sphere.

A Sister of Charity Astride Her Horse on the Way to an Ambulance Point Behind the Trenches.

Much of the country on the eastern front is very difficult to traverse. Only roughcast roads exist—mere tracks—and now the winter weather has come, some of these roads are almost impossible for wheel traffic. The Sister in the picture is one of those of the Permsky Lazaret, all of whom travel on horseback from point to point. These Sisters when en route adopt male costume.

THE COZY CORNER

OUR MOTTO:

Here we meet for
Health, happiness and
Good cheer.

EXPRESSES SYMPATHY

I can sympathize with A Girl from Old Virginia. Yes, surely the hard side of life turns its face toward all of us once in a while, and sometimes "twice in a while." It is battling with the hard things that makes us strong. For the young to be obliged to work early in life is not such an unfortunate event, although it may be disagreeable and inconvenient. But it develops character into strength and prepares you to master trials in later life, rendering you more useful to the world, for "no man liveth to himself," you know.

To be sure, we do not always see what is best, but the Bible says: "If any man lack wisdom, let him ask of God, who giveth to all men liberally, and upbraideth not." Perhaps this refers to spiritual wisdom, but we know that He wants us to conduct our temporal matters with discretion and equity, and if we are truly the Lord's children and want to do His will He will guide us aright. A human friend is indeed more tangible, but not more certain or more comforting. One needs to live close to Him to be able to have a realizing sense of His presence. When it seems that problems cannot be solved, stand still and look to God. Do not take a step until you feel sure it is right. The Lord gives us what we need if we ask in faith and trust.

In regard to colleges, not one institution, however good, can handle everything that should be taught. Schools are being organized throughout the country, where young men and women are taught self support. Dear girl, I hope you will soon find a faithful and trusty friend in whom to confide.—Mrs. Benjamin R. Baker, Washington.

MOVIES EDUCATIONAL

It has been eight or nine years since I wrote to the Peace Page the last time, and I decided I was one of the back numbers who had lost their membership, until in a recent issue I read a letter from an Illinois mother stating that she had not written for ten years. Then I thought I would "speak up" once more.

Yes, mothers generally give good advice, but like everyone else, I think they are too prejudiced on some subjects. I agree with others that the movies are no good in many respects, but in a few instances they are beneficial. There are not very many of us who are able to see the different sections of our country, saying nothing of foreign countries. I have seen President Wilson and his cabinet at their work. I would not have been able to witness this except for the moving picture shows. I have seen congress in session, another educational feature.

I have also seen a man aged 18 sentenced to the state penitentiary for 50 years. At the age of 68 his time expired and he returned to the home of his boyhood, but no one appeared to care for him and he was shunned by all. He wandered around seemingly in search of a friend, but he found none. At the age of 78 he died a pauper. Such things should be a lesson to a young man. Should they not? It should teach young men to conduct themselves carefully and to direct their lives so that they would end in success and honor rather than in disgrace.—West Virginia Boy.

DECRIES CHURCH SOCIALS

I want to express my opinion on modern dancing, moving pictures and books. I have danced since I was 12 years old and never saw any harm in it and no harm ever came to me. I never have said to anyone that the Bible upholds dancing, but can anyone find a place where it condemns it? Some of the readers say they have church socials and play games. I have been to such socials where they run to kiss some girl or fellow and have your clothes nearly torn off. I have been where they have had their noses broken and were knocked down and very nearly killed. My mother always told me "If you are going to one of those socials, wear something you don't care about, because you will have it spoiled." I never had it fail.

If I had wished to take the downward step I would have had just as much chance at church, and more than in the dance hall. It's always the ones that know so much about it that have never been there.

I never saw any harm in moving pictures and have gone to as many as five in one day, twice a week always. Where have the people that think you ought not to read a novel unless it is at least a hundred years back, lived all their lives?—G. N. of N. Y.

DON'T SPY

It makes my heart ache as I thnink of B. E. and I agree with the Iowa girl, too. Mothers, would you want your daughters to live and keep on living with such a brute? I hope and pray that God will spare B. E. and her baby from such a brute before long.

I don't believe in mothers spying on their daughters. When I had company, my mother spied on me and it didn't make me think any more of her, but less. If a mother don't trust her daughter, who will? I loved my mother enough to obey her through love and do the way she wanted me to and thought was best, without her spying on me.

Girls, don't let the fellows you go with hug and kiss you. You may think at the time they want to hug and kiss you for love's sake, but they don't. They just want to make a fool of you.

A fellow will honor and respect a girl more if she will make him keep his place and be cool and distant and straight with him. The girls most generally are as much to blame with their downfall as a fellow is.

But thanks be to God that I had a praying mother; it wasn't her spying that counted, but her prayers. Mothers pray more for your daughters and sons and spy less.—Mrs. V. N., Pa.

THIS WASHER MUST PAY FOR ITSELF

A MAN tried to sell me a horse once. He said it was a fine horse and had nothing the matter with it. I wanted a fine horse. But, I didn't know anything about horses much. And I didn't know the man very well either.

So I told him I wanted to try the horse for a month. He said "All right, but pay me first, and I'll give you back your money if the horse isn't all right." Well, I didn't like that. I was afraid the horse wasn't "all right" and that I might have a whistle for my money if I once parted with it. So I didn't buy the horse although I wanted it badly. Now this set me thinking.

You see I make Washing Machines—the "1900 Gravity Washer."

And I said to myself lots of people may think about my Washing Machine as I thought about the horse, and about the man who owned it.

But I'd never know, because they wouldn't write and tell me. You see I sell my Washing Machine by mail. I have sold over half a million that way.

So I thought I, it is only fair enough to let people try my Washing Machines for a month, before they pay for them, just as I wanted to try the horse.

Now, I know what our "1900 Gravity" Washer will do. I know it will wash the clothes, without wearing or tearing them, in less than half the time they can be washed by hand or by any other machine.

I know it will wash a tub full of very dirty clothes in Six minutes. I know no other machine ever invented can do that, without wearing out the clothes.

Our "1900 Gravity" Washer does the work so easy that a child can run it almost as well as a strong woman, and it doesn't wear the clothes, buy the eyes nor break buttons the way all other machines do.

It just drives soapy water clear through the clothes, the clothes like a force pump might. So, said I to myself, I will do with my "1900 Gravity" Washer what I wanted the man to do with the horse. Only I won't wait for people to try it, I'll offer first, and I'll make good the offer every time.

Let me send you a "1900 Gravity" Washer on a month's free trial. I'll pay the freight out of my own pocket, and if you don't want the machine after you've used it a month, I'll take it back and pay the freight too. Surely that is fair enough, isn't it?

Doesn't it prove that the "1900 Gravity" Washer must be all that I say it is?

And you can pay me out of what it saves for me. It will save its whole cost in a few months. In wear and tear on the clothes alone. And then it will save 50 cents to 75 cents a week over that in washwoman's wages. If you don't pay for it out of what it saves you, keep the machine after the month's trial, I'll let it saves you 60 cents a week, send me 50 cents a week till paid for. I'll take that cheerfully, and I'll wait for my money until the machine itself earns the balance.

Drop me a line today, and let me send you a book about the "1900 Gravity" Washer that washes clothes in 6 minutes.

Address me this way—H. L. Barker, 1690 Dutt Street, Binghamton, N. Y. If you live in Canada, address 1900 Washer Co., 357 Yonge St., Toronto, Ont.

OUR Correspondents

Elnora J. Kelce, Troy, Pa., is a young girl who has just had a serious operation, and she would enjoy cards to help cheer the weary hours of convalescence.

Nimbus (address here) wishes the September number of "Plain and Fancy Needlework," 1915. In exchange she will give back numbers of Needlecraft, or a whole year of "Housewife" or People's Home Journal.

David E. Burks, Bloomington, Ind., is 61 years old. He says: "But I enjoy the Peace Page. Why not? We all enjoy the Page whether we're 16 or 61. It's a great family circle, in which age doesn't count, and besides 61 is youthful, compared to some of our members who still enjoy the Page. Mr. Burks wants to hear again from Uncle Josh of Pa.

D. E. L., Tenn., says church festivals are devil's machinery, and have no place in God's house.

Ira S. Hockey, W. Va., is a "boy" of 72, who says to Girl of Old Virginia, that she must keep on praying because Christians must quit the card table.

I. A. H. urges that real prohibition will give the druggist and doctor no more right to sell liquor than it does the saloonkeeper.

B. F. Pollard, Va., lives twelve miles from Jamestown, in a historic section. Will you not send us a letter about your Indian legends, or some stories of the first Americans?

HERE'S A FEW HINTS TO HELP THE HOUSEWIFE

Sweet oil will remove finger prints from varnished furniture.

Paint can be removed from glass by using boiling hot vinegar.

Try snuffing powdered borax up the nostrils for catarrhal cold in the head.

To clarify drippings, when pouring hot into a basin, add a little boiling water.

When preparing baked custard, always pour boiling milk on the beaten eggs.

Did you ever try adding a cup of cold, cooked oatmeal to beef or tomato soup?

Sixty grains of quinine in one quart of bay rum make an excellent hair tonic.

Spots can often be removed from furniture by using powdered rotten stone and linseed oil.

Lemon juice and salt or powdered salts of lemon will remove iron rust, ink and mildew stains.

For a burn, cover with dry flour, then bind up in absorbent cotton saturated in sweet oil.

When hemming new linen, soap the hem with castile soap and the needle will slip through easily.

Bent whalebones can be straightened by soaking them in boiling water, then ironing them straight.

Mashed potatoes will be fluffy if one-half teaspoonful of baking powder is added to the milk put into them.

When an elderdown comfortable has lost all its elasticity, hang it out in the balmy sun for a few hours and all the life will come back to it.

THIS AND THAT GOOD TO EAT

Macaroon Pancakes.

Mix together two ounces flour, two ounces powdered macaroons, grated rind of one orange and two ounces of sugar. Beat up two eggs and add three-quarters of a pint of milk. Stir the eggs and milk gradually into dry ingredients, making thereby a batter. Warm a frying pan, put in one small piece of lard, rub it all over the pan. Then put in one teaspoonful melted lard to make a thin film over bottom of the pan. Heat it till a faint smoke begins to rise. Then take it off the fire and pour in enough batter to thinly cover the bottom of the frying pan, turn carefully, and when ready serve with milk and sugar.

Toad in the Hole.

Put into a basin a quarter pound flour and pinch of salt; beat one egg well, and mix it with three-quarters pint of milk, pour gradually among flour, beating it with a spoon. When smooth, pour it into a pudding dish; then put in half a pound of sausages, bake for three-quarters of an hour.

Welsh Rarebit.

Melt one heaping teaspoonful butter, add one teaspoonful each of salt, mustard and paprika, add two cupfuls American cheese. When melted, add half a cupful ale or cream. Stir quickly until smooth, and pour over hot buttered toast or crackers.

THREE RECIPES

These new recipes are contributed for the use of the Peace Page readers by Mrs. Belle Fie of Onoville, N. Y.

Black Chocolate Cake.

Cream together one cup of sugar and one-half cup of shortening, adding one cup of buttermilk or sour milk. Sift together one teaspoonful of soda, two cups of flour, four tablespoonfuls of cocoa and one-half teaspoonful of baking powder.

Boiled Fruit Cake.

Boil together and stir three minutes one cup of sugar, one cup of raisins, one scant half cup of lard, one cup of hot water, one teaspoonful of cinnamon and one-half teaspoonful each of cloves and salt. Cool and then add one teaspoon level full of soda and two good full cups of flour.

Brown Sugar Cake.

Cream together a cup of brown sugar, one-half cup of shortening and one egg. Then add two-thirds of a cup of buttermilk or sour milk, flavored with nutmeg or vanilla, and two cups of flour.

How To Make the Quickest, Simplest Cough Remedy

Much Better than the Ready-Made Kind and You Save $2. Fully Guaranteed.

This home-made cough syrup is now used in more homes than any other cough remedy. Its promptness, ease and certainty in conquering distressing coughs, chest and throat colds, is really remarkable. You can actually feel it take hold. A day's use will usually overcome the ordinary cough—relieves even whooping cough quickly. Splendid, too, for bronchitis, spasmodic croup, bronchial asthma and winter coughs.

Get from any druggist 2½ ounces of Pinex (50 cents worth), pour it in a pint bottle and fill the bottle with plain granulated sugar syrup. This gives you—at a cost of only 54 cents—a full pint of better cough syrup than you could buy for $2.50. Takes but a few minutes to prepare. Full directions with Pinex. Tastes good and never spoils.

You will be pleasantly surprised how quickly it loosens dry, hoarse or tight coughs and heals the inflamed membranes in a painful cough. It also stops the formation of phlegm in the throat and bronchial tubes, thus ending the persistent loose cough.

Pinex is a most valuable concentrated compound of genuine Norway pine extract, rich in guaiacol, which is so healing to the membranes.

To avoid disappointment, be sure and ask your druggist for "2½ ounces Pinex," and don't accept anything else.

A guarantee of absolute satisfaction or money promptly refunded, goes with this preparation. The Pinex Co., 414 Main St., Ft. Wayne, Ind.

MERRY-GO-ROUND

TRY TO:
Do all the good you can,
In all the ways you can,
To all the people you can,
Just as long as you can.

Object of the M. G. R.: Mental, moral and social improvement.

THE SABBATH DAY

I was glad to read Mr. Whitefield's letter, in a recent number of The Blade on the fourth commandment, "Remember the Sabbath to keep it holy." While it is one of the easiest commandments to keep, I think it is one of the most widely broken of the ten. Sunday is more and more being taken for secular purposes in the business world and for pleasure in the social world. How many of our laboring men are forced to work on the Sabbath? The railroads, United States mail service and many manufacturing establishments are cheating hundreds of workingmen out of their Sabbaths.

On the other hand, how many who have the opportunity of attending church and spending the Sabbath at home in quiet and rest are spending the day in automobile riding, attending baseball games and other worldly amusements? The desecration of the Sabbath is on the increase and is the result of man's greed for riches and pleasure.

We should not only keep the day according to the fourth commandment, but we should practice keeping it in name. Sunday is the name applied to the Sabbath by a large majority of the Christian people. We do not have any authority in the Bible for nicknaming the Sabbath. Sunday is the name of a heathen god and was first applied to the Sabbath by its enemies. It has been said that, if during the next 50 years, we continue to lose the Sabbath at the same rate we have during the last 50 it will have become extinct.—S. M. of Ohio.

How is the Sabbath regarded in your neighborhood? Will stricter religious observances follow as a result of the present war? I ask this, as there is a growing tendency among the soldiers and the warring nations to religious respect.—M. H.

A GIRL'S VIEW

Will you admit an Ohio girl into the M. G. R. Circle? I have just finished reading a letter from Literature Lover and agree with her on the subject of novel reading.

The reading of books has molded the lives of many great men. Benjamin Franklin saved every penny to buy books. Plutarch's Lives and Pilgrim's Progress have been great influences and if more of the people of today would read these books they would gain an advantage.

One of the reasons why there are not so many great men of today is because good books are not read enough. Freckles and The Girl of the Limberlost are novels, but are not cheap novels. In these books are portrayed to us the forests, animals and birds.

The books written by Mary J. Holmes are not detrimental, but are not by any means uplifting. Therefore your time would be considered lost. It always pays to read good books to increase one's vocabulary.

What has become of Belle of Egypt, D. E. Roscoe and Missouri Schoolma'am? I am a sophomore in high school and like English the best of all my studies. I would like to hear from more of the high school pupils—Cutie of the Sophs.

Cutie's name belittles her high literary ideals. It is good to advance beyond the Mary J. Holmes stuff. Mrs. Porter gives the young people of today a lot of scientific information on plant and bird life while developing her harmless love stories.—M. H.

LIKES GOOD BOOKS

I think the subjects picked for discussion by Tennessee Literature Lover are fine. I have long been a silent reader but in order to give my views on novel reading I am again dipping my pen in the ink well. I believe novel reading is a great sin for I am acquainted with some people who read so many ten-cent novels that they almost lost their minds. It seemed as if they couldn't do without the cheap literature. I love to read good books as many of them are very helpful in guiding one's life. They improve the mind of the reader and one learns many helpful things which they might not if they hadn't formed the habit of enjoying good, clean literature.

Suppose some boy or girl was reading a sensible book whose characters were kind and pleasant, always doing good for someone, and in so doing won many friends. The reader would think about it and say to himself, "Now I am going to do as that boy or girl did." Thus a good example has been placed before them by the book, and they have learned something. The book of that kind would certainly be a help. I think the Bible is the most helpful book as it has helped me many times and it will help others the same way.

What has become of Texas Bachelor? Let us hear from him as he always has something interesting to tell us.—Maryland Girlie.

BEAUTIFUL SCENERY HERE

Having read letters from correspondents of other states describing the natural beauty of certain locations, I will endeavor to describe the location of the little town of Merom, Ind., which I think second to none in realistic beauty. This little village is situated upon an enormous bluff, which has its base at the Wabash river and rises to a height of nearly 200 feet.

One can stand upon the verge of this natural elevation, which overlooks the vast and fertile plains of eastern Illinois, and witness a scene which would grace the canvas of an artist. The declivity of this bluff is a compilation of massive boulders and smaller rocks out of which gush numerous clear and unadulterated springs. The overhanging rocks, which take many grotesque forms and shapes, signify that old Father Time has been guilty of playing many and various pranks upon the creations of Mother Nature. At the foot of this bluff flows the placid, winding Wabash, which curves in and out like the trail of a serpent and finally one great bend conceals its peaceful flowing waters from perception—Lad Laddie.

REFLECTIONS OF A BACHELOR GIRL

BY HELEN ROWLAND.

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The difference between a sweetheart and a wife is merely the difference between a possibility and a liability.

It takes a lot of brand new fuel to rekindle an old flame or warm up a flirtation that once has cooled.

A woman never becomes a real philosopher until her last emotion has been burnt out, her last illusion knocked out and her last flirtation played out.

That tenderness with which the average man looks on his first love is usually three-quarters gratitude to her for not having married him.

Never throw away your old wedding rings. In time, you may make a very interesting collection of these, to be handed down in the family as a memento of "Grandma's girlish triumphs."

A man never can understand how a woman extracts so much joy out of leading him all the way to the threshold of love and then sweetly closing the door in his face.

Courtship is Cupid's "railway guide," that entices you into taking the journey of matrimony under the impression that it is all sunshine and flowers.

The hardest task of a girl's young life is to find just that happy medium between the sort of husband who insists on salting all his money and sentiment down and the kind who insists on burning it all up.

Love is a form of auto-intoxication which always makes a man act foolish at first and a woman act foolish at the last.

If a man never made love except when he is in love he would get so out of practice that he wouldn't know how to use his talents at the psychological moment when he actually needed them.

BOYS AND GIRLS

OUR MOTTO:
All that we do
We do with our might.
Things done by halves
Are never done right.

Favorite Sport.

I am a girl 18 years old and live in a town of 1,600 inhabitants. We have a good school, it being the second best in the county, and two large churches recently built.

As this is my first letter to the Peace Page I am at a loss what to say. I enjoy reading the letters from the boys and girls, especially from the western states, for I always wanted to go west. Wanda of Ohio, your letter was very interesting. Write again. I agree with Progressive Citizen of Pennsylvania except on woman suffrage.

My favorite among outdoor sports is driving an automobile. How many of you enjoy it, too?—L. of Pennsylvania.

Compare notes on auto driving. How long did it take you to learn to drive a car. Do you enjoy it as much as driving a horse? Tell about some good personal auto experience.—M. H.

The Bear Dance.

I am a boy six years old living in what used to be the Unitah Indian reservation. There are lots of Indians here yet. My father is a beekeeper. Sometimes I go with him to work with the bees, and I get stung. The Indians say "mike" for "how do you do," and when I meet them I say "mike" and they answer me. One day I met an Indian, Ninax, and said, "Mike wash," which means "Hello, my friend." He laughed, "Ha! ha! ha!" and said "Mike wash" to me.

In the spring the Indians have their bear dance, and we go and watch them. They have a big piece of tin on which they place a stick. They rub this stick with a bone to make music for the dancers. The players also sing a strange song.

The dancers' faces are painted and they have beads and trinkets on their clothing. The men often wear feathers in their hair. Old Indians dance as well as young Indians, and the squaws choose their partners. The squaws form one line and the braves another. They dance back and forth, with their faces toward each other. Sometimes the squaws ask a white man to dance and if he doesn't dance he has to give them some money. The dance lasts about a week and the Indians have lots of fun.

I would like to have other boys and girls send me cards and I will answer.—Albion B. Parks, Hayden, Utah.

SHORT AND SWEET

Laura Smith and Dollie Barnett, Liberty, W. Va., asks for cards.

Mildred Roxie Shemeley, Napoleon, Ind., has a black dog, Rover, and a pair of bantams. She loves to read.

"We are schoolmates, and go to school every day. We enjoy cards and letters from girls and boys," say Della Perrine, Maggie and Rosie Cutlip, of Little Otter, W. Va.

Lloyd M. Harper, Walton, W. Va., is a cripple, who is unable to go to school or to enjoy outdoor sports. Take time from your coasting and skating to send him a card or letter.

Reathie Smith and Klustin Burnett, Liberty, W. Va., are ambitious young girls who hope to be teachers.

Day and Vera Myers, Romney, W. Va., ask for cards.

Edna M. Cokain, Harrisville, Pa., asks for a song, "A little peach in an orchard grew."

Marguerite Shants, Plum street, Troy, Ohio, wants cards.

Bertha Young and Pearl Danaho, friends of Elkview, W. Va., like housework and school. Their school is soon to have a new library.

Edith Fisher, Marshall, N. C., likes to wash dishes. Vaughan Fisher, same address, likes farm work. They live near the beautiful French Broad river. Write the boys and girls a descriptive letter.

Louise Turner, West Branch, Mich., likes to study nature and loves the trees and the "deep, gloomy woods." She loves birds, too.

Mildred Gump, Losie, W. Va., wants "The Baltimore Fine."

Michigan Boy forgot to sign his name, but his letter is jolly. He goes to school, he cuts wood, he slides down hill and rolls in the snow. With his brothers and sister he has a playhouse. For pets he has some doves, a chicken and a chipmunk. Come again, Michigan Boy, and tell us your name

POET'S CORNER

THE DRINKING-HOUSE OVER THE WAY

The room was so cold, so cheerless and bare,
With its rickity table and one broken chair,
With its curtainless window with hardly a pane
To keep out the snow, the wind and the rain.

A cradle stood empty, pushed up to the wall,
And somehow that seemed the saddest of all.
In the rusty old stove the fire was dead,
There was snow on the floor at the foot of the bed.

And there all alone a pale woman was lying,
You need not look twice to see she was dying,
Dying of want, of hunger and cold.
Shall I tell you her story, the story she told?

"No, ma'am, I'm no better; my cough is so bad;
It's wearing me out, though, and that makes me glad,
For it's wearisome living when one's all alone,
And heaven, they tell me, is just like a home.

"Yes, ma'am, I've a husband, he's somewhere about,
I had hoped he come in 'fore the fire went out;
But I guess he has gone where he's likely to stay,
I mean, to the drinking-house over the way.

"It was not always so, and I hope you won't think
Too hard of him, lady, it's only the drink,
I know he's kind-hearted, for, oh, how he cried
For our poor little baby the morning it died.

"You see he took sudden and grew very bad,
And we had no doctor; my poor little lad,
For his father had gone, never meaning to stay,
I am sure, to the drinking house over the way.

"And when he came back 'twas far in the night,
And I was so tired and sick with fright
Of staying so long with my baby alone
And it cutting my heart with its pitiful moan.

"He was cross with the drink; poor fellow, I know
It was that, not his baby that bothered him so;
But he swore at the child, as panting it lay,
And went back to the drinking-house over the way.

"I heard the gate slam and my heart seemed to freeze
Like ice in my bosom, and there on my knees
By the side of the cradle, all shivering I stayed,
I wanted my mother, I cried and I prayed.

"The clock it struck two, ere my baby was still,
And my thoughts went back to my home on the hill
Where my happy girlhood had spent its short day,
Far, far from that drinking-house over the way.

"Could I be that girl, I, the heart-broken wife
There watching alone while that dear little life
Was going so fast that I had to bend low
To hear if he breathed, 'twas so faint and so slow?

"Yes, it was easy, his dying; he just grew more white
And his eyes opened wider to look for the light,
As his father came in 'twas just break of day—
Came in from the drinking-house over the way.

"Yes, ma'am, he was sober, at least mostly, I think,
He often stayed that way to wear off the drink,
And I knowed he was sorry for what he had done,
For he set a great store by our first little one.

"And straight did he come to the cradle-bed where
Our baby lay dead, so pretty and fair,
I wondered that I could have wished him to stay
When there was a drinking-house over the way.

"He stood quite a while, did not understand,
You see, 'till he touched the cold little hand.
Oh! then came the tears and he shook like a leaf
As he said 'twas the drinking that made all the grief.

"The neighbors were kind and the minister came,
And he talked of my seeing my baby again,
And of the bright angels—I wondered if they
Could see in that drinking-house over the way.

"And I thought when my baby was put in the ground,
And the men with their spades were shaping the mound,
If somebody only would help me to save
My husband who stood by my side at the grave.

"If only it were not so handy to drink,
The men who make laws, ma'am, sure didn't think
Of the hearts they would break, of the souls they would slay
When they licensed that drinking-house over the way.

"And it's tempting him here and it's tempting him there,
Four places I've counted in this very square,
Where a man can get whisky by night and by day,
Not to mention the drinking-house over the way.

"I've been sick ever since and it cannot be long,
Be pitiful, lady, to him when I'm gone,
He wants to do right, but you never can think
How weak a man grows when he's fond of drink.

"There's a verse in the Bible the minister read,
No drunkard shall enter the kingdom, it said,
And he is my husband, and I love him so,
And where I am going I want him to go.

"Our baby and I will both want him there,
Don't you think the dear Savior will answer your prayer?
And please, when I'm gone, ask someone to pray
For him at that drinking-house over the way."

POEMS WANTED

The Chambered Nautilus.
"Write to the old folks at home."
The Soldier Boy.
The Sinking of the Merrimac.
Love's Old Sweet Song.
Dan McGrew.
Bayard Taylor's Centennial Ode.
Paul Revere.
The Last Grand Review.
The Noble Lads of Canada.
The American Taxation.
Jim Fisk.
Neighbors.
"Te going from the cotton field," to Mrs. Adelia Barrett, Conneaut, O.
The Bachelor's Sale.

BEAUTIFUL SNOW

Oh! the snow the beautiful snow!
Filling the sky and the earth below,
Over the house tops over the street,
Over the heads of all the people you meet,
Dancing,
Flitting,
Skipping along;
Beautiful snow! it can do nothing wrong,

Flying to kiss the fair lady's cheek,
Clinging to lips in a frolicsome freak,
Beautiful snow from the heavens above,
Pure as an angel, gentle as love!
Oh! the snow, the beautiful snow!
How the flakes gather and light as they go
Whirling about in their maddening fun;
It plays in its glee with every one,
Chasing,
Laughing,
Hurrying by,
It lights on the face and sparkles the eye,

And playing dogs with a bark and a bound
Snap at the crystals that eddy around;
The town is alive and its heart's in a glow
To welcome the coming of the beautiful snow,
How wildly the crowd goes swaying along,
Hailing each other with humor and song,
How the gay sleds like meteors pass by,
Bright for a moment then lost to the eye;
Ringing,
Swinging,
Dashing they go,
Over the crest of the beautiful snow—

Snow so pure when it fell from the sky,
As to make one regret—to see it lie
To be trampled and tracked by thousands of feet,
Till it blends with the filth of the horrible street.
Once I was pure as the snow, but I fell,
Fell like a snowflake, from heaven to hell;
Fell to be trampled on as filth in the street,
Fell to be scoffed, to ze spit on and beat:
Pleading,
Cursing,
Dreading to die!
Selling my soul to whoever would buy;

Dealing in shame for a morsel of bread;
Hating the living and fearing the dead.
Merciful God! Have I fallen so low?
And yet I was once like the beautiful snow

Once I was fair as the beautiful snow,
With an eye like crystal, a heart like its glow.
Once I was loved for my innocent grace,
Flattered and sought for the charms of my face:
Father,
Mother,
Sister, all,
God and myself I have lost by my fall!

The vilest wretch that goes shivering by
Will make a wide sweep lest I wander too nigh
For all that is on or above me, I know
There's nothing so pure as the beautiful snow.
How strange it should be that this beautiful snow
Should fall on the sinner with nowhere to go;
How strange it should be when night comes again
If the snow and the ice struck my desperate brain!
Fainting,
Freezing,
Dying alone,
Too wicked for prayer, too weak for a moan.

To be heard on the streets of a crazy town,
Gone mad in the joy of a snow coming down;
To be and to dies in my terrible woe,
With a bed and a shroud of the beautiful snow.
Helpless and foul as the trampled snow,
Sinner, despair not, Christ stoopeth low
To rescue the soul that is lost in its sin,
And raise it to life and enjoyment again.
Groaning,
Bleeding,
Dying for Thee.
The crucified on the accursed tree,
His accents of mercy fell soft on thine ear.
Is there mercy for me? Will He heed my prayer?
O God! in the stream that for sinners did flow,
Wash me, and I shall be whiter than snow.

WINTER GIFTS

The Winter King was laughing,
And his laugh rang bold and gay;
"What shall we bring the children,
To make their glad New Year's Day?"

"I'll give," said the Storm Cloud, tossing
A rainbow up in the sky—
"I'll give them lovely snowdrifts
For snowballs by and by."

"And I," said Jack Frost, sparkling,
"Will bind the rivers tight,
And give them all some skating;
'Twill fill them with delight."

"I," said the North Wind, blowing,
"Will help freeze up the snow,
So they can all go sledding;
That's what they like, I know.

"And so we all will help them—
The Storm, the Snow, the Frost—
And give them such a New Year's Day,
Its joy can not be lost."

WOMAN AVOIDS OPERATION

Medicine Which Made Surgeon's Work Unnecessary.

Astoria, N. Y. — "For two years I was feeling ill and took all kinds of tonics. I was getting worse every day. I had chills, my head would ache, I was always tired. I could not walk straight because of the pain in my back and I had pains in my stomach. I went to a doctor and he said I must go under an operation, but I did not go. I read in the paper about Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and told my husband about it. I said 'I know nothing will help me but I will try this.' I found myself improving from the very first bottle, and in two weeks time I was able to sit down and eat a hearty breakfast with my husband, which I had not done for two years. I am now in the best of health and did not have the operation." — Mrs. JOHN A. KOENIG, 502 Flushing Avenue, Astoria, N. Y.

Every one dreads the surgeon's knife and the operating table. Sometimes nothing else will do; but many times doctors say they are necessary when they are not. Letter after letter comes to the Pinkham Laboratory, telling how operations were advised and were not performed; or, if performed, did no good, but Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound was used and good health followed.

If you want advice write to Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. (confidential), Lynn, Mass.

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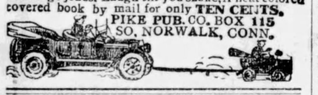

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DR. C. M. DOSS, D. D. S., COOPER, TEXAS.

To the Wife of One Who Drinks

I have an important confidential message for you. It will come in a plain envelope. How to conquer the liquor habit in 3 days and make home happy. Wonderful, safe, lasting, reliable, inexpensive method, guaranteed. Write to Edw. J. Woods, T-490, Station E, New York, N. Y. Show this to others.

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DISCOVER OLD MINE

A rich mine in New Mexico has been re-discovered after nearly forty years, according to reports from Sante Fe. It was formerly the property of three Frenchmen, who buried the secret by the simple means of dying; one without and the others with their boots on. The find is the climax to thirteen years of searching based on the clews found by a sheep herder.

Questions and Answers

Rules—1. Your real name and post-office address must be on the sheet, with the question. Initials will not do. 2. Ask only one question; that is, there may be several questions on the same subject, but no different subject. 3. The Bureau will not give the address of any person or firm, nor answer as to the reliability of any person or any firm, nor tell where you can buy anything—nothing in the way of free advertising. 4. We reserve the right to decline to answer any question not of general interest to a majority of our readers. 5. We will not answer any question involving dogma or doctrine or biblical interpretation; no prices of old coins or stamps; no arithmetical or grammatical questions. 6. Do not ask for replies by mail. If the question is of general interest we will reply in print.

BANANAS

Will you kindly explain the growth of the banana tree, giving a description and its culture?—P. C. Y., Mabel N. C.

The banana is a tropical herb, valued somewhat for its fiber, but mostly on account of its fruit, for which it is widely cultivated in warm climates. The banana is considered less nutritious than an equal weight of potatoes, but it is said to produce more food upon a given area and to be capable of sustaining a larger number of persons than wheat. From its perennial rootstocks suckers are thrown up to a height of from 8 to 40 feet or more. They bear a whorl of paddle-like leaves, from among the bases of which, in about two years, a large heart-shaped scaly bud appears. As the bud grows it becomes pendant, the scales separate and disclose groups of upward-pointing flowers sometimes to the number of 150. The fruit is gathered while still green, the stem being cut at the same time. After being established, the plant should bear a bunch of fruit every year. The plants rarely or never bear seed, therefore the suckers are usually relied upon for propagation. Propagation by means of root cuttings is a more rapid means of multiplying the number of plants, but is used only when large numbers are desired. The plants are set in the field 8 to 12 feet apart, when two or three feet high; when full grown they completely shade the ground. The fruit is grown mainly in the West Indies and Central America, though California, Florida and Louisiana produce a small quantity. From the bananas flour is sometimes made. Some of the fruit is dried when there are excessively heavy crops.

BAPTISTS

I would like an explanation of the founding of the Baptist religion and some history of this church.—M. A. R., Kirksey, Ky.

The religious body called the Baptists originated in England early in the seventeenth century as a result of the Separatist movement. Among the Separatists was John Smyth, who emigrated from Gainsborough with his people to escape persecution, and at Amsterdam established a new congregation upon the principle of baptism on confession of faith. Some of the members of this church returned to England and in 1611 formed in London the first of the churches known as General Baptists, because they held the Arminian doctrine of general atonement.

The Particular Baptists (holding the Calvinistic doctrine of a particular atonement, that is, for the elect only) arose in 1633, when a number left a Separatist church in London to form a new congregation, and were baptized anew upon confession of faith. Another group withdrew from the same church in 1640, and shortly afterward introduced the practice of immersion, which was soon adopted by all the other churches and gave rise to the name by which they were known from 1644 onward. The General and Particular Baptists continued to be separate bodies until 1821, when they were united.

The Baptists compose a body of Christians who insist that believers are the only popular subjects, and that immersion is the only proper mode of baptism. They also insist on the Bible as the sole and sufficient rule of faith and practice, on the independence of the local church, the separation of the church from the state, and the widest liberty of conscience. In the United States the majority adhere to strict communion at the Lord's table.

There are several divisions, but the largest is Calvinistic in its doctrine. The greatest number of Baptists live in Great Britain and North America, but they are also represented in many other countries. In Great Britain the Baptists, next to the Congregationalists, form the most numerous body of the Protestant dissenters. In England the body is divided into General and Particular Baptists, the former taking Arminian and the latter Calvinistic ground. The new connection of General Baptists seceded from the old to exclude Unitarianism.

In this country, the Baptists, with the sole exception of the Methodists, is now the largest denomination of evangelical Christians. It is divided into the following bodies: Regular (north), Regular (south), Regular (colored), Six-Principle, Seventh Day, Freewill, Original Freewill, Separate, United, Baptist Church of Christ, Primitive, Old Two-Seed-in-the-Spirit Predestinarian, and Church of God and Saints of Christ.

NO-MAN'S LAND

Please tell me where No-Man's Land is located and something about it.—B. M., Panther, W. Va.

There are various sections of the world commonly called No-Man's land, but the one with which the people of this country are familiar is a part of Oklahoma. On being admitted into the Union in 1845, Texas ceded to the United States that strip of her land which lay north of 36 degrees and 30 minutes north latitude. This land was 165 by 35 miles in extent, and was without government until 1890, when it became a part of Oklahoma. It was bounded by Kansas, Colorado, Texas and New Mexico. When the boundaries of the different states surrounding were adjusted, this strip was left entirely out in the cold as far as the laws of the United States were concerned. The Indians and wild game had undisputed possession at first, as No-Man's land was a part of the American Desert, but when acres grew in value many rival claims were put in for this strip, the cattle barons dividing up the country to suit themselves.

PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE

Did a woman ever run for the office of President of the United States? If so, please give her name and tell when she was candidate.—T. H. B., Titusville, Pa.

Belva Ann Bennett Lockwood, American lawyer and reformer, was the only woman to run for the highest public office in this country. She was the nominee of the Equal Rights party for President of the United States in the years 1884 and 1888. In 1884 the votes received by Belva Lockwood were among those classed as scattering, amounting to about 2,500. Grover Cleveland, Democrat, was elected to the office in 1884, and at the next presidential election in which Belva Lockwood was a candidate, Benjamin Harrison, Republican, was elected.

DECISIVE BATTLES

I would like to have a synopsis of the 15 decisive battles of the world.—G. C. C., Butler, Mo.

The 15 decisive battles of the world, from the fifth century before Christ to the beginning of the nineteenth century of the present era, are as follows:

The battle of Marathon, in which the Persian hosts were defeated by the Greeks under Miltiades, B. C. 490.

The defeat of the Athenians at Syracuse, B. C. 413.

The battle of Arbela, in which the Persians under Darius, were defeated in the invading Greeks under Alexander the Great, B. C. 331.

The battle of Metaurus, in which the Carthaginian forces under Hasdrubal were over thrown by the Romans, B. C. 207.

Victory of the German tribes under Arminius over the Roman legions under Varus, A. D. 9. The battle was fought in what is now the province of Lippe, Germany, near the source of the River Ems.

Battle of Chalons, where Attila, the terrible king of the Huns, was repulsed by the Romans under Actius, A. D. 451.

Battle of Tours, in which the Saracen Turks, invading Europe, were utterly overthrown by the Franks under Charles Martel, A. D. 732.

Battle of Hastings, by which William the Conqueror became the ruler of England, October 14, 1066.

Victory of the French under Joan of Arc over the English at Orleans, April 29, 1429.

Defeat of the Spanish Armada by the English naval force, July 29 and 30, 1588.

Battle of Blenheim, in which the French and the Bavarians were defeated by the allied armies of Great Brtiain and Holland under the Duke of Marlborough, August 2, 1704.

Battle of Pultowa, the Swedish army under Charles XII. defeated the Russians under Peter the Great, July 8, 1709.

Victory of the American army under General Gates over the British under General Burgoyne at Saratoga, October 17, 1777.

Battle of Valmy, where the allied armies of Prussia and Austria, were defeated by the French under Marshal Kellerman, September 20, 1792.

Battle of Waterloo, where the allied forces of British and Prussians defeated the French under Napoleon, the final overthrow of the great commander, June 18, 1815.

Gettysburg is considered by some as being a decisive battle, while others do not think it such.

MILITARY ACADEMY

Will you kindly tell how one may enter the United States military academy at West Point, giving full particulars.—P. L. S., Valley Fork, W. Va.

Each senator, congressional district and territory is entitled to have one cadet at the academy. There are also 40 appointments at large, specially conferred by the President of the United States.

Appointments are usually made one year in advance of the date of admission, by the secretary of war upon the nomination of the senator or representative. These nominations may either be made after competitive examinations or given direct. The representative may nominate two legally qualified second candidates to be designated alternates. The alternates will receive from the war department a letter of appointment, and will be examined with the regular appointee, and the best qualified will be admitted to academy in the event of the failure of the principal to pass the prescribed preliminary examinations. Appointees of the military academy must be between 17 and 22 years of age, free from any infirmity which may render them unfit for military service, and able to pass a careful examination in English grammar, English composition, English literature, algebra, thorough quadratic equations, plan geometry, descriptive geography and the elements of physical geography, especially the geography of the United States, United States history and the outline of general history.

The course of instruction, which is quite thorough, requires four years and is largely mathematical and professional. The principal subjects taught are mathematics, English, French, drawing, drill regulations of all arms of the service, natural and experimental philosophy, chemistry, chemical physics, mineralogy, geology, electricity, history, international, constitutional and military law, Spanish, civil and military engineering, art and science of war and ordnance and gunnery. About one-fourth of those appointed usually fail to pass the preliminary examination, and but little over one-half the remainder are finally graduated. The discipline is very strict, even more so than in the army—and the enforcement of penalties for offenses is inflexible rather than severe. Academic duties begin September 1 and continue until June 4. Examinations are held in each December and June, and cadets found proficient in studies and correct conduct are given the particular standing in their class to which their merits entitle them, while those cadets deficient in either conduct or studies are discharged.

From about the middle of June to the end of August cadets live in camp, engaged only in military duties and receiving practical military instruction. Cadets are allowed but one leave of absence during the four years' course, and this is granted at the expiration of the first two years. The pay of a cadet is $709.50 per year, and, with proper economy, is sufficient for support. The number of students at the academy is usually about 550.

Upon graduating, cadets are commissioned as second lieutenants in the United States army. It is virtually absolutely necessary for a person seeking an appointment to apply to his senator or member of congress. The appointments by the President are usually restricted to sons of officers of the army and navy, who, by reason of their shifting residence, due to the necessities of the service, find it next to impossible to obtain appointment otherwise.

ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS

Kindly publish a biography of Alexander H. Stephens.—R. T. A., Piedmont, Ohio.

Alexander Hamilton Stephens, the vice president of the Southern Confederacy, was born in Georgia, February 11, 1812, and died March 4, 1883. In 1832 he graduated from Franklin college, and started to practice law. He served in the legislature of Georgia, and from 1843 to 1859 was a member of the national house of representatives. He supported Douglas in his slavery policy but strongly opposed secession in 1860. However, when the step had once been taken, he sided with the Confederacy, and accepted the office of vice president during the years 1861-1865. He differed with President Davis as the war progressed. In 1864 Stephens favored peace, and the following year took part in the Hampton Roads conference. He was imprisoned in 1865, but was shortly afterward released. Having been elected United States senator he was refused a seat. From 1875 to 1882 Stephens was again a congressman from Georgia. In the latter year he was elected governor of his native state, but died soon after assuming the duties of his office.

CAPTAIN ROBERT SCOTT

Please tell something about the discoverer of the South Pole, who met death in the polar regions.—I. D. I., Kelseyville, Cal.

Captain Robert Scott of the British navy left New Zealand on Nov. 29, 1910, for the South Pole with a party of 66 men, including 28 naval officers and scientists and a crew of 23 men. He sailed on the ship Terra Nova which took the party south, returned, and went south again to bring the party back. Captain Scott and party reached the South Pole on January 18, 1912, one month later than Amundsen, the Norwegian. The Scott party then started to return to their bases, but were overtaken, overwhelmed and destroyed by a blizzard. The searching party on the Terra Nova recovered the bodies and records of the party.

MISCELLANEOUS

C. G. S., Hemlock, Ind.—The address of Andrew Carnegie is 2 East 91st street, New York city.

H. D., Rockford, Mich.—The vice president of the United States is presiding officer of the senate.

D. O. L., Lawrenceburg, Tenn.—It would take too much space to print a history of the European war.

I. F. L., Vassar, Mich.—The property of soldiers and sailors of the United States is exempt from taxation up to certain sums in some states.

F. H. C., Loomis, Mich.—This department cannot be used for the expression of opinions upon any subject. That is strictly against the rules.

J. F. B., Hahsonville, Va.—This department can give no facts concerning the death of Colonel Bousell.

L. H., Enterprise, W. Va.—David Belasco's biography was published in these columns on November 18.

C. A. L., Port Orford, Ore.—It is impossible to answer any such questions as you ask.

J. D. S., Central, W. Va.—Write to the office of the commissioner of public lands at Washington, D. C.

W. G., Mitchell, Ind.—Consult a lawyer for the answer to your question as this department cannot give such information.

Clams Big as Saucers; Crabs Like Dinner Plates; That's What They Have in Alaska, Writer Says

(Copyright, 1916, by Frank G. Carpenter.)

BY FRANK G. CARPENTER.

Prince Rupert, B. C.—I have come from Alaska to British Columbia to write of an international complication regarding the placing of Alaskan halibut and salmon on the breakfast tables of the people of the United States. This business has been rapidly growing. The fish have been caught in Alaskan waters, put upon ice and brought to Ketchikan, from where they were shipped to Seattle. At Seattle they were put in cold storage cars and sent over the American railroads to the markets.

Now the Canadians have established a new fishing port at Prince Rupert, B. C. This port is the terminus of the Grand Pacific railway. It is 600 miles nearer the fishing grounds than Puget sound, and it is claimed that fish from our Alaskan waters can be landed there and be transported through Canada to our cities two days sooner than when shipped via Seattle. This means that, if other conditions are equal, most of the fresh fish caught in Alaskan waters for shipment to the east, will be shipped from Prince Rupert, and that it will become the headquarters of the Alaskan fishing industry. Our fishermen will come here to live and they will buy their fishing supplies from the Canadian stores. In other words, the Canadians, rather than the Alaskan Americans will get the chief pr[illegible] out of the business.

In order to bring this abou[illegible] nadian parliament has recen[illegible] laws enabling American fishe[illegible] American vessels to land the[illegible] at Prince Rupert free of all d[illegible] to send them in bond over t[illegible] road through Canada on the w[illegible] markets. The citizens of Princ[illegible] are doing all they can to encou[illegible] industry, and as a result the peo[illegible] southeastern Alaska are greatly excited. The town council of Ketchikan and its commercial club have requested Secretary Redfield of our department of commerce to give them protection, and bills to that end will probably be introduced into congress this session. The Alaskans demand that all fish caught in Alaskan waters, if shipped free of duty to the United States markets, shall be sent out from American ports, and they say that the Canadian railroads which carry the fish can easily send boats to Ketchikan, which is only a half day away, for their cargoes.

From what I see here the fears of the Alaskans seem well founded. Prince Rupert is the baby port of the Northern Pacific, but it has already become one of the fishing centers of this part of the world. Nevertheless, the town is only six years of age, and the Grand Trunk Pacific railway, which connects it with the east, has just begun to run its through cars. The place already has more than $5,000,000 invested in its fisheries, and included in that amount are 35 canneries and seven large cold storage plants. Prince Rupert has hundreds of sailing vessels that are now going back and forth to and from our fishing grounds. It has 99 gasoline launches used for the same purpose and 41 fishing vessels moved by steam. There are about 50 American boats that land cargoes of fish here every week, and each train that goes eastward over the Grand Trunk Pacific railway carries carloads of fresh fish to the cities of the United States. More than a quarter of a million pounds of halibut were recently sent to New York and Boston in a single train load, and over two hundred million pounds of that fish have been landed here in one year. The fish are packed in ice the moment they are taken from the sea, and are kept in cold storage cars until they reach the market, which is less than two weeks from the time they leave the hook. I am told that fish can be kept perfectly fresh for a month by the present methods of catching and packing.

The most of the fresh fish shipped in this way are halibut, which are caught throughout the year. Fresh salmon are sent only during the months of the summer, when the salmon are running. They are exported in a frozen state from the cold storage plants throughout the winter. The exports of Alaskan halibut are rapidly increasing. It used to be that all the fish of this kind consumed in our markets came from the Atlantic ocean. Eighty-five per cent of it now comes from the Pacific ocean, and the bulk from the fishing banks off the coast of Alaska. Alaskan halibut is now used in almost every part of the United States.

The fishing center of the territory is still Ketchikan, and there are also fleets that make their headquarters at Petersburg, Juneau and elsewhere. The extent of the fishing grounds is enormous. There are some banks that seem to be paved with halibut, and the vessels brings them in by the thousands of pounds. A single party has been known to catch 100,000 pounds in a day and 50,000 pounds a day is not uncommon. Not long ago one of the boats that went out from Ketchikan brought in more than 250,000 pounds of fish. The whole cargo had been caugh[illegible] in one week, and every pound of it had been taken with a hook and line.

I have become greatly interested in the halibut industry during my stay in Alaska. The fish is one of the most interesting that swim the seas. It is the largest of the flat fishes. I have seen many which, if stood upon their tails, would reach high above my head and some which I venture are over three feet in width. The average halibut weighs about 100 pounds, and some have been caught that may weigh as much as 300.

The halibut swims on the bottom of the sea, and chiefly on banks, several hundred feet below the surface. It devours all sorts of fishes. One of its favorite foods is the herring, which is caught here in great quantities and frozen that it may be kept and used for bait.

The herring are found in nearly all the waters of Alaska. They move about in large schools, some of which cover several square miles. Twice a year they swim to the shores to spawn. They come by the millions, and in such large schools that they can be scooped up from the water right into the boats. Last year a great haul was made along the face of the dock of the New England Fish Co. at Ketchikan. One end of the net was made fast to the wharf, and the herring were dragged out by the thousand. At that same time more than 2,000 barrels of herring were taken up by four seines in the Tongas narrows.

One way of catching these fish is by driving nails into a board so that they stick out several inches. The boards are then dragged through the shoals and the fish catch between the nails and are pulled by the boardful into the boats. In one year more than 1,000,000 pounds of herring were caught at Prince Rupert and frozen by the cold storage plants to be sold for bait. Something like 125,000 pounds of cod-fish are annually taken for the same purpose.

The most of the halibut are caught with the h[illegible] line. The fishing, however, ha[illegible] g gamey or sporting about [illegible] lines are dropped down into [illegible] in such a way that the baited [illegible]est on the bed of the ocean. Th[illegible] are of great length. Some of t[illegible]are 60 miles long, so long that [illegible]en loaded with fish it takes the st[illegible]m engine on the fishing vessel the better part of a day to wind them up. They are divided into sections, each section having a float or buoy that rests on the surface, and is marked by a flag in the daytime and at night by a light. The line lies right on the bed of the sea. Attached to it are hundreds of hooks and each hook is baited. The halibut swallows the bait and is caught on the hook and held there until the line is drawn up. These fish always feed on or close to the bed of the ocean.

Some halibut fishing is now carried on direct from the ship. A few years ago it was all done in dories or small boats, which were taken out for the purpose in large vessels. The men would go out in the dories to set the lines and later bring the halibut back to the vessel.

The fishing parties usually stay out from ten days to three weeks. They carry ice with them and the moment the fish are taken from the hook they are cleaned and put in the ice and kept there until they reach the cold storage plant. They are washed as soon as they are landed and shipped in cold storage cars direct to the markets, or they may be kept for some time before shipping. In the latter case they are put into freezers, where they remain for 24 hours at a temperature of 10 or 20 degrees above zero.

The next step is to dip each fish four or five times in fresh water until it becomes entirely incased in a thin sheet of clear ice. It can then be held in cold storage at a temperature of four degrees below freezing until it is needed for export. The fish get a fresh coating of ice before they are shipped. They are then wrapped separately in vegetable parchment paper, and are packed in paper-lined boxes of 375 pounds' capacity and sent eastward in the cold storage trains.

The bulk of the halibut fishing is now done by independent fishermen in small boats, although there are fishing companies with fleets of large vessels. The companies buy from independents.

The fishermen who go out with the steamers are often paid by their catch; and a medium-sized halibut vessel disburses about $50,000 a year in wages. The men get on the average from $100 to $125 a month each, although on some of the ships they are paid at the rate of a cent a pound for all that they catch. Many of the independent boats are run in partnership, the fishermen dividing the profits.

Large quantities of fish are now frozen and held here for some tilme before shipping. A great deal of halibut is salted and put in hogsheads for shipment. Each hogshead holds about 850 pounds, and when full it is worth about $100. The halibut intended for salting is dressed before it is packed. It is hung by the gills to a hook, and is then sliced in two, the back and the front forming great slabs of snow-white meat. The backbone is cut out; the front or belly has no bones. After cleaning, the slabs are sprinkled with salt and put into the hogsheads in layers, with a layer of salt between each two layers of fish. Some halibut is smoked, and in this form it may he found in almost any grocery store.

During my stay I have gone through the freezing chambers, whose walls and pipes are covered with frost. Their temperature is far below zero. The cold air is produced by the use of ammonia, and the smell of ammonia almost overcame me as I walked between the great masses of fish laid one upon another, like so many sticks of cord wood. I took up one of the smaller fish and let it drop on the floor. It was as hard as stone and the noise was like the crack of a pistol. I examined the fish, but there was no bruise, nor dent in the flesh. I stood it on end, resting he tail on the floor, and it did not bend in the least.

Much of the fish in the cold storage plant was salmon, which had been frozen and stored away to be shipped as needed throughout the year. In some of the rooms I noticed that the noses had been cut from the salmon. The manager told me this was to mark the character of the fish as to its color. Some of the salmon have flesh which is white or light pink, while the flesh of others is red. It is impossible to tell the color of the flesh without cutting open the fish, and so the white salmon are marked by slicing their noses. The manager says there is really no difference in the taste or quality of the salmon according to its color, although the different colors bring a different price in the market.

And in this connection comes a story, which is fairly well authenticated, of how one of the salmon kings started his fortune in the fish industry on the basis of the then-despised light-colored salmon. This man had put up his cannery at a location past which the fish came in great numbers on their way in to spawn. He was right in his selection of a site and the salmon were caught in vast quantities. They were all, however, of the light pink variety, and the fisherman was in despair. At that time no light-colored salmon had been shipped and the demand everywhere was for salmon of an almost red hue. The man canned his catch and sold it by means of a label which implied that it was the only sanitary fish on the market. The label read: "This salmon is warranted not to turn red in the can." The most of the catch went to the southern states, and the drummers selling it did their business so well that in many of the cities of that locality you can hardly sell a red salmon. The people think it is spoiled, and has, therefore, turned red in the can.

I am surprised at the extent of the fishing industry of this part of the world. The ocean floors of southeastern Alaska are carpeted with fish of many varieties; and there are large fishing industries carried on all along the coast out to the Aleutian Islands. There are many fish in Bering sea, and the Yukon and Kuskokwim rivers are filled with fish of one kind or another. The total value of the Alaskan catch for 1914 was almost $20,000,000, and altogether we have caught enough fish in these waters to equal about 30 times what we paid for the territory. The total value up to date has been very close to $220,000,000.

There are also large cod fisheries in Alaska, and the cod are said to be equal to those caught on the banks of Newfoundland. Much of the cod fishing is about the Aleutian Islands, and there are many vessels and stations devoted to the industry. The amount of cod caught last year was more than 15,000,000 pounds, which was an increase of 20 per cent over the catch of the year preceding.

In addition to the ordinary cod, they are now catching black cod, a fish of about the same size as the ordinary cod, but darker in color. The flesh is much richer in oil, but it may be prepared in such a way that it is delicious. It has been eaten for many years in Alaska, and they have been recently shipping it to Seattle, where the restaurants make a special feature of barbecued black cod. This consists of the backs of the fish, which are kippered or smoked, after being salted. They are served with drawn butter.

There is a prospect that an extensive industry will some time arise in the shellfish of Alaska. They have oysters near here as large around as a saucer, and there are many places among the Alaskan islands where you can catch crabs as big around as a dinner plate. There are clams, large and small; little butter clams that are delicious and others good to eat as big around as your hand. There is a man at Petersburg who has shipped this year 60 cases of one-pound cans of clams; and clams and clam juice were formerly packed at Klawak.

I am told, however, that one has to be very careful as to the source of his clam supply. Some of these bivalves feed in the water near the copper deposits, and the copper poisons their meat. The captain of one of our coast survey steamers, in speaking of this recently, told me how his life was saved by a pussy-cat. Said he:

"It was a narrow escape. I had bought a fine mess of clams and was just about to eat some of them raw when I decided I had better test their edibility by giving one of them to my cat. The pussy te it, and a moment later she rolled over and went into convulsions. She kept on kicking until every one of her nine lives had departed. The clams were poisoned by copper, but they looked as sweet and healthy as any I have ever seen. Had the cat not been near, I would have tried them without question, and I really believe that that cat saved my life."

Eczema patients treated and room furnished without pay until cured. Puritas Institute, Grand Rapids, Mich.

WHAT IS URIC ACID?

THE CAUSE OF BACKACKE, RHEUMATISM, LUMBAGO, GRAVEL AND SUDDEN DEATH.

Ever since the discovery of uric acid in the blood by Scheele, in 1775, and the bad effect it had upon the body, scientists and physicians have striven to rid the tissues and the blood of this poison. Because of its overabundance in the system it causes backache, pains here and there, rheumatism, gout, gravel, neuralgia and sciatica. It was Dr. Pierce who discovered a new agent, called "Anuric," which will throw out and completely eradicate this uric acid from the system. "Anuric" is 37 times more potent than *lithia*, and consequently you need no longer fear muscular or articular rheumatism or gout, or many other diseases which are dependent on an accumulation of uric acid within the body. Send to Dr. Pierce of the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, Buffalo, N. Y., for a pamphlet on "Anuric," and send 10 cents for a trial package of "Anuric" Tablets.

If you feel that tired, worn-out feeling, backache, neuralgia, or if your sleep is disturbed by too frequent urination, go to your best drug store and ask for Doctor Pierce's Anuric Tablets.

Doctor Pierce's reputation is back of this medicine and you know that his "Pleasant Pellets" for the liver and his "Favorite Prescription" for the ills of women have had a splendid reputation for the past fifty years.—Adv.

—Advertisement.

Rheumatism

Remarkable Home Cure Given by One Who Had It—He Wants Every Sufferer to Benefit

Send No Money—Just Your Address.

Years of awful suffering and misery have taught this man, Mark H. Jackson of Syracuse New York, how terrible an enemy to human happiness rheumatism is, and have given him sympathy with all unfortunates who are within its grasp. He wants every rheumatic victim to know how he was cured. Read what he says:

"I Had Sharp Pains Like Lightning Flashes Shooting Through My Joints."

"In the spring of 1893 I was attacked by Muscular and Inflammatory Rheumatism. I suffered as only those who have it know, for over three years. I tried remedy after remedy, and doctor after doctor, but such relief as I received was only temporary. Finally, I found a remedy that cured me completely, and it has never returned. I have given it to a number who were terribly afflicted and even bedridden with Rheumatism, and it effected a cure in every case.

I want every sufferer from any form of rheumatic trouble to try this marvelous healing power. Don't send a cent; simply mail your name and address and I will send it free to try. After you have used it and it has proven itself to be the long-looked-for means of curing your Rheumatism, you may send the price of it, one dollar, but, understand, I do not want your money unless you are perfectly satisfied to send it. Isn't that fair? Why suffer any longer when positive relief is thus offered you free? Don't delay. Write today. MARK H. JACKSON, No. 7316 Gurney Bldg., Syracuse, N. Y."

Lungs Weak?

Generous Offer To Tuberculosis Sufferers of Trial of Europe's Remarkable Remedy, SANOSIN

World's noted medical scientists—Doctor Danellus, Sommerfield, Wolff, Noel, Esser—declare SANOSIN the most effective treatment for Pulmonary ailments yet discovered. Felix Wolff, Court Physician, Director of the Sanitarium for Consumptives in Relboldsgrun, Germany, says he has discarded all remedies for SANOSIN has been officially recommended by the Berlin Medical Association. Dr. C. W. A. Esser of Amsterdam, Holland, declares it a "Moral obligation to make SANOSIN known to the whole human race." American sufferers rich or poor, can use this remarkable home treatment that has met with such phenomenal success in Europe. SANOSIN does its work by absorption of Germ-destroying medication. Produces calm, restful sleep without Morphium or similar deadening drugs. Brings almost immediate relief from coughing, blood spitting and night sweats. SANOSIN is proving a blessing to all suffering from Tuberculosis, Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrhs, Whooping Cough, etc. Send for FREE BOOKLET (with testimonials) explaining this treatment and how a Trial can be made in your own home at no risk. Address SANOSIN, Dept. 79, Utica Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

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MAYR'S Wonderful Stomach Remedy will change that Long Face!

And One Dose Has Often Dispelled Years of Suffering.

Mayr's Wonderful Remedy can really be termed WONDERFUL. No matter where you live—you will find people who have been cured of Stomach, Liver and Intestinal Ailments and are loud in their praise of this remedy. Get a bottle from your druggist today. If your druggist has not got it, and you have never tried Mayr's Wonderful Remedy, send 25c to it, postage, etc., and I will mail you a bottle Free. Geo. H. Mayr, Mfg. Chemist, 154 Whiting St., Chicago.

YOUR HEART

Does it Flutter, Palpitate or Skip Beats? Have you Shortness of Breath, Tenderness, Numbness, or Pain in left side, Dizziness, Fainting Spells, Spots before eyes, Sudden Starting in sleep, Nervousness, Hungry or Weak Spells, Oppressed Feeling in chest, Choking Sensation in throat, Painful to lie on left side, Sinking or Smothering Sensation, Difficult Breathing, Heart Dropsy, Swelling of feet or ankles, or Neuralgia around heart? If you have one or more of the above symptoms, don't fail to use Dr. Kinsman's Heart Tablets. Not a secret medicine, as said that one person out of every four has a weak heart. Probably three-fourths of these do not know it, and hundreds wrongfully treat themselves for the Stomach, Lungs, Kidneys or Nerves. Don't take any chances when Dr. Kinsman's Heart Tablets are within your reach. More than 1000 endorsements furnished.

FREE TREATMENT COUPON

Any sufferer mailing this coupon, with their name and P. O. Address, to Dr. F. G. Kinsman, Box 980, Augusta, Maine, will receive a box of Heart Tablets for trial by return mail, postpaid, free of charge. Delays are dangerous. Write at once—to-day.

FAILURE OF "606"

Are you one of those who used "606" or "914" and found it a failure? Have you been to Hot Springs and returned uncured? Have you taken the Mercury and Potash treatment and obtained only temporary relief? Have you suffered from Blood Poison, Rheumatism, Malaria, Chronic Constipation, Eczema, Catarrh, Liver or Stomach Trouble, Enlarged Glands in Neck or Groin, or Scrofula without being benefited by any treatment? If so, write for our 100-page book FREE, showing how to obtain a permanent and positive cure. All correspondence confidential. THE C. E. GALLAGHER MEDICINE CO. Room 116 1622 Pine St., St. Louis, Mo.

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ALLEN OUTLAWS

A new illustrated book in 42 chapters. Tells the provocation that led up to the most daring gun fight on record, where they shoot the Judge Sheriff, States attorney, 3 Jurors, and 8 others in the Hillsville Court Room. All crimes have a woman back of it, and BOYS, this one is worth reading. Large bound book in plain wrapper for TEN Cents. ROYAL BOOK CO., Dept. 22 So. Norwalk, Conn.

MUTT AND JEFF They Are Now in the Russian Army

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By

FORMER CABINET MEMBER URGES PREPAREDNESS

Stimson Says Lack of Universal Military Training Is Weak Spot in American Democracy.

Washington, Jan. 22.—The lack of universal military service in the United States is "the weak spot of our American Democracy," former Secretary of War Stimson declared at the closing session of the National Security congress today. He said Americans have too long been concerned only with the benefits accruing to them from their government, and have paid no attention to their duty to the government.

"The man who has a right to participate in the making of his own government is bound by the highest obligation of honor to share in the burden of defending it," the ex-secretary said.

All Must Aid in Defense.

"Today we find an increasing number of people who believe, as I believe, that this problem of national defense will never be permanently solved until it is distributed among the whole people by some system of universal liability to military training."

Mr. Stimson warmly commended the "continental" army plan of the administration, declaring that more military training, knowledge and discipline could be installed in a beginner in a few weeks of intensive training than in a year of weekly drills.

Mr. Stimson pleaded for action on the question of defense while the European war remained as a spur to action, and to frustrate the efforts of that element opposed to any increase in national defense.

THE MARKETS

Toledo, Jan. 25.—An easier tone to the wheat market was in evidence at the opening of the market here today. Liverpool cables were ½d lower, which showed decided weakness there after the big upturn here the day before. There were a number of selling orders uncovered and opening prices were 1c off for cash, ⅞c off for May and ¾c off for July. There was a fairly good consumption of these initial offerings.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close Jan. 25.	Close Jan. 24.
Wheat—					
Cash	1.35¼	1.38¾	1.35½	1.38¾	1.36½
May	1.39¼	1.42¼	1.39½	1.42¼	1.40⅝
July	1.29⅝	1.31½	1.29⅝	1.31¼	1.30½
Corn—					
Cash	....	....	....	77½	77
May	79⅞	81	79⅞	81	80¼
July	80½	81½	80½	81½	80⅝
Oats—					
Cash	....	....	....	53¾	53
May	55⅞	56⅝	55⅞	56⅝	56
July	52⅝	....	....	52⅝	52½
Rye—					
No. 2	....	....	....	1.01½	1.01½
Clover Seed—					
Prime	....	....	....	12.00	11.95
Oct.	11.80	....	....	12.00	11.95
Feb.	11.82½	....	....	11.95	11.95
Mar.	11.62½	11.70	11.55	11.70	11.75
Alsike—					
Prime	10.30	....	....	10.30	10.30
Oct.	10.35	....	....	10.35	10.35
Mar.	10.40	....	....	10.40	10.40
Timothy—					
Prime	3.82½	....	....	3.80	3.82½
Oct.	3.82½	....	....	3.80	3.85
Mar.	3.85	....	....	3.80	3.85

CHICAGO.

Wheat—					
May	1.33½	1.36⅝	1.32⅞	1.36⅛	1.33⅜
July	1.24⅞	1.26⅝	1.24½	1.26⅝	1.25⅝
Corn—					
May	78⅛	79¼	77⅞	79¼	78½
July	78⅝	79½	78¼	79¼	78⅝
Oats—					
May	53⅛	53⅝	52⅞	53⅛	53⅛
July	49⅝	49⅞	49⅛	49¾	49½

CHICAGO PROVISIONS.

Pork—					
Jan.	....	....	....	20.45	20.35
May	20.72	20.75	20.52	20.52	20.55
Lard—					
Jan.	....	....	....	10.30	10.35
May	10.62	10.70	10.60	10.60	10.60
Ribs—					
Jan.	....	....	....	10.82	10.75
May	11.15	11.22	11.12	11.15	11.10

MINNEAPOLIS.

Wheat—					
May	....	....	....	1.33⅝	1.31⅜
July	....	....	....	1.31⅝	1.29¾

DULUTH.

Wheat—					
May	....	....	....	1.34⅝	1.32¼
July	....	....	....	1.32⅝	1.30⅜

TOLEDO PRODUCE

Butter, Eggs and Cheese.

Butter—Fancy Elgin creamery, 1-lb. prints, 33c; solid pack, 32c.

Process Butter—Per 20-lb. tubs, rolls and prints or in 10-lb. tubs, 26¼c; oleo, 18@22c.

Cheese—Choice Michigan 18c; York state, 23c; brick 20c; limburger, 20c; block Swiss, 24@27c; domestic Swiss, 25c; imported, 40c; Roquefort, 50c; Longhorns, 20c.

Eggs—Fresh, candled, 31c; strictly fresh, 36c; storage, 26c; quality, 27c.

Vegetables.

Beets—New, per bu., 60c.

Beans—Green, $3.75.

Dark State Cabbage—1c per pound, Danish 2c.

Carrots—50c bushel.

California Celery—Large, per doz., 75c@$1.00.

Cauliflower—$1.75@2.00 per doz.

Delmonse Cukes—Per dozen, $1.50@2.00.

Lettuce—Leaf, 12c pound.

Ice Iceberg Head Lettuce—$3.50 case.

Boston Head Lettuce—Per hamper, $2.75.

Mushrooms—50c pound.

Onions—Per 100-lb. sack, $2.25@2.75.

Spanish Onions—Per crate, $1.60.

Parsley—Large bunches, per doz., 60c.

Pepper Mangoes—Per 4-qt. basket, 45c.

Potatoes—$3.20 per sack.

New Bermuda Potatoes—$8.50.

Radishes—Round, 10c; breakfast, hot-house, 25c per doz., per doz., 20c.

Salsify—Home-grown, 35c.

Florida Tomatoes—Per 5-lb. basket, 60c.

Turnips—New, 60c per bu.

Hubbard Squash—Per lb., 3c.

Sweet Potatoes—Delaware, hamper, 85c@$1.

Shallots—Per doz., 45c.

Rhubarb—80c per dozen.

Provisions

Lard—11½c.

Fat Bacon—14½c.

Lean Bacon—15½c.

Wide Bacon—6 to 8 lbs., 15½c; 8 to 10 lbs., 15c.

Barrel Pork—Clear pork, $18.00; hams, sugar cured, 16c; shoulders, 11½c; luncheon sausage, 14½c.

Fresh pork sausage, 13c; bologna, 12c; frankfurts, 14½c; garlic sausage, 12c; cutsids dried beef, 11½c; inside, 22½c; knuckles, 19½c.

New York Produce.

New York, Jan. 24.—Flour, steady; spring patents, $8.50@8.90; winter patents, $8.25@8.65; winter straights, $8.00@8.05; Kansas straights, $8.15@8.40. Pork, steady; Mess, $20.00@20.50; family, $22.00@24.00; short clear, $18.50@23.00. Beef, steady; mess, $16.50@17.00; packet, $18.00@18.50. Lard, quiet; middle west, prime kettle, 40@50c. Hay, quiet; No. 1, $1.22½@1.25; No. 2, $1.15; No. 3, $1.00; shipping, 90c. Hides, steady; Bogota, 30@31c; Central America, 30c. Leather, firm; hemlock firm, 33@34c; seconds, 32@33c. Butter, easier; receipts, 3,766. Creamery, extras, (92 score) 32@32½c creamery, (higher scores) 33@33½c; firsts, 28@31½c; seconds, 27½c. Eggs, steady; receipts, 4,182. Nearby gathered, extra fancy, 30@31c; extra firsts, 28@29c; firsts, 27@28c; seconds, 26@26½c. Nearby henery whites, fine to fancy, 35@36c; henery browns, 32@34c. Cheese, firm; receipts, 1,320. State, whole milk, flats, held, specials, 18@18¼c; do., average fancy, 17¾@18c; do., current make, specials, 17¾c; do., average run, 17@17½c. Live poultry, unsettled; no prices quoted. Dressed, strong; fresh killed chickens, 16@27c; fowls, 14@19c; turkeys, 26@27c.

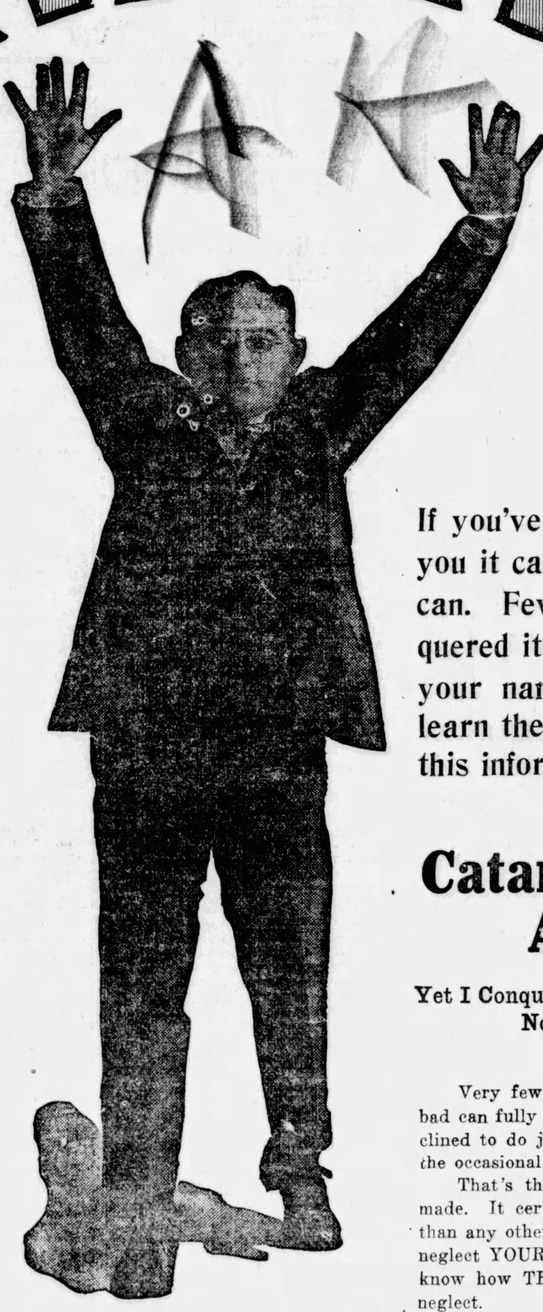
Chicago Produce.

Chicago, Jan. 24.—Butter—Receipts, 6,218 tubs; creamery, extra, 30½c; extra firsts, 28½@29c; firsts, 25@27½c; packing stock, 19½@20c. Eggs—Receipts, 3,600 cases; current receipts, 33½@34½c; checks, 15@17c; dirties, 24@25c; checks, 15@17c; dirties, 23@23½c; springs, 14½c; roosters, 11c; geese, 14c; ducks, 14@17c. Potatoes—Receipts, 61 cars; Minnesota and Wisconsin, $1.00@1.05.

Pittsburgh Live Stock.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 24.—Cattle—Receipts, 2,000; steady; top, $9.00. Hogs—Rects., 8,500; 25c higher; prime heavies, heavy mixed and mediums and heavy Yorkers, $7.75@7.85; light Yorkers, $7.50@7.60; pigs, $6.75@7.00; roughs, $5.25@6.00. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 4,000; steady; top sheep, $8.50; top lambs, $11.25. Calves—Receipts, $4.50; steady. Top, $13.50.

I Won My Battle Against CATARRH



IN 24 HOURS

I obtained greater relief than I had ever found in years of search before. Now I am free, you can be FREE.

I Will Gladly Tell You How FREE!

You Need No Salves, Lotions, Jellies, Sprays or Atomizers; No Greases, Pastes or Ointments; No Plasters, Masks or Bandages; No Baths; No Massage or Electricity; No Smoke to Inhale and Choke You; No Surgery; No Vibration; No Instrument or Appliance; No Pain or Operation. My way is simple, easy, convenient, pleasant, painless, invisible.

After Suffering Years

I conquered the disease that was robbing me of every comfort, every pleasure. I stopped my Catarrh Suffering in a wonderful, simply, easy way that astonished all who know me.

I WANT ALL TO KNOW HOW FREE!

If you've got CATARRH get rid of it. Don't let anybody tell you it can't be done. It CAN be. I know it can, I've proved it can. Few people ever had it worse than I did and I have conquered it. My friends have been freed. Write to me, send me your name and let me tell you how. You'll be surprised to learn the simple, easy way it's done. I charge you nothing for this information. I want the whole world to know.

Conquer Your Catarrh Or It May Conquer You

The Filthy, Disgusting Hawking, Spitting, Coughing and the Awful Foul Breath Are Not the Worst of It. Catarrh Is a Sneak-thief That May Steal Your Health and Happiness.

Do you realize that catarrh is a serious disease? Do you realize that it is perhaps responsible for more ill-health than any other one cause? Do you realize that catarrh of the nose, from which almost everybody suffers more or less, is only the beginning, only the first mild symptom, only a warning of approaching danger?

Do you wake up in the morning with nose clogged up and your throat stopped up with an accumulation of poisonous mucous phlegm thrown off by the inflamed membrane of the air passages? Do you have to "k-a-a-aw-k" and choke and gag and spit after you get up in order to get your head cleared out? If you do, heed that warning. It may not give you much trouble NOW—it may not seem important. But it IS, it IS, it IS. I tell you it IS important. I KNOW it is, because I, myself, have been all through it. I tell you if I had realized this when I first had these early symptoms, I might have saved myself torture, misery, suffering and embarrassment that no words can describe.

If your catarrh has already become worse than this, if you now find yourself hawking and spitting all day long because of the constant dripping of the mucous filth in your throat, if you have a taste in your mouth which destroys your appetite for food and a breath that makes people turn away their heads when you go near them, if your hearing is affected, if you have those awful, blinding catarrhal headaches, and other advanced symptoms, there is all the more reason for you to get busy and get busy RIGHT AWAY. You may think THESE symptoms are troublesome and you may think of doing something to get rid of them, but, take it from me, even THESE symptoms are NOTHING as compared to what catarrh symptoms CAN be when neglected. If you could only know and realize the frightful

Victim of Catarrh as Unwelcome as a Leper.

penalty I paid for neglect of early symptoms you would think and think hard. Yes, you'd do a lot of thinking and you'd do MORE than think. You'd be mighty busy trying to find something to kill and clean out the millions and billions of germs that are nesting, breeding, feeding, thriving in your nose and throat and filling these parts with their disgusting, poisonous, health-destroying filth.

In the daytime you know that the poisonous catarrhal mucous drops into your throat because you have to spit it up. Now think of what happens at night when you are asleep! Do you think for one minute that these little gluttons—the catarrh germs—sleep when you sleep, do you think the poisonous mucous dripping in your throat stops when you are asleep, or do you think it all remains in your throat till morning when you wake up and spit it out? Don't fool yourself. A lot of it does collect in your throat, true enough, but a lot of it also gets DOWN YOUR THROAT and INTO YOUR STOMACH. And that doesn't happen only ONE night, but EVERY night.

Is it any wonder that people have CATARRH OF THE STOMACH, CATARRH OF THE BOWELS and CATARRH OF OTHER VITAL ORGANS? Is it any wonder that the appetite fails, that digestion fails, that the bowels fail to act properly, that the blood becomes impure, that strength and vitality are lost, that health is ruined and lives are wrecked by the ravages of catarrh when it once gains a firm hold upon the system?

Is it any wonder that after suffering its most frightful and disgusting tortures for years, after seeing my friends shun me as they would a leper, after having tried everything under the sun that I could hear of and wasting a lot of money for salves, lotions, inhalers, instruments and devices, electricity and such things, after having been through it from the first mild symptoms to the stage where it undermined my health, destroyed my happiness and threatened to wreck my very life, is it any wonder, I say, IS IT ANY WONDER that I feel like shouting—yes, SCREAMING the glad news of my cure to every catarrh sufferer in the world, and telling everybody of the simple, easy, painless, inexpensive way in which I WAS cured after all else failed?

WRITE TO ME—WRITE TO ME, NOW—NOW—NOW, if you suffer from any of the symptoms of this awful, loathsome, disgusting disease.

"Act Now! Conquer Your Catarrh as I Have Conquered Mine. Be Free, Happy."

Let me tell you how I fought catarrh germs every minute of the day and night, how I fought them while at work, while out in company, while at the theatre and other places of amusement, while awake and asleep, without anyone ever seeing me do it, without anyone ever knowing it, and how I finally conquered the disease and freed myself from its abominable clutches, to my own unbounded joy and the surprise of all who knew me.

A FEW WORDS ABOUT MYSELF

I don't want anybody to think from what I say that I claim to be a great doctor, a wonder-working scientist or a performer of miracles. I don't claim to have any mysterious power.

I am NOT a doctor. I can't work miracles any more than you can, and I haven't got any mysterious power over disease or anything else.

I'm just a plain, common, everyday business man, who has found out, after a lot of suffering and a big waste of money, a simple, easy, yet most effective way to fight catarrh, a way that cured me, cured my friends and cured scores of other people.

I know by my own experience that catarrh is a nasty, miserable, stubborn disease. I know that ordinary methods of treatment often have no effect. I know what an awful time sufferers have trying to find something that WILL CONQUER catarrh and I know there are thousands of sufferers who will be glad to learn the simple, easy way I conquered MY catarrh after everything else I tried proved a failure.

I want to tell every catarrh sufferer in the world how I did it. So don't hesitate about writing me. SEND ME YOUR NAME AND ADDRESS and let me tell you. And DON'T WAIT—DON'T DELAY—DON'T PUT OFF.

You've got my address in front of you right now—right there on the coupon. Fill in the spaces and mail it right off—before you lay this paper down. It will only take you a minute and then it will be done. If you wait you'll forget it, the paper may be thrown away or you may lose the address and this announcement may not appear again.

SAM KATZ.

Suite X-1043, 2909 Indiana Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Catarrh Ruined My Health And Almost Wrecked My Life

Yet I Conquered It by a Wonderfully Simple Means When All Else Failed. I Am Now Free and I Know That Others Can Be Free. Send Me Your Name and Let Me Tell You How.

Very few if any people ever have catarrh any worse than I had it. None but those who have it bad can fully realize how much suffering it can bring. Most people who have mild catarrh are inclined to do just as I did at first—let it go, let it run on without treatment or perhaps with only the occasional snuffing of a little water to clear out the air passages.

That's the greatest mistake that anyone can make. I consider it the greatest mistake I ever made. It certainly cost me more suffering, loss of happiness and comfort, as well as loss of money, than any other mistake I ever made. It will be one of the greatest mistakes YOU ever made if you neglect YOUR case, it makes no difference whether it is very mild or very severe, and you will never know how TRUE this is until you are called upon, as I was, to pay the bitter penalty for your neglect.

When I noticed the first symptoms of catarrh I paid little attention to them. I used to snuff salt water up my nose, and because that would clear out the passages and make breathing easier, I thought I was getting relief. I never thought about it getting worse until my folks began to tell me about my awful breath. I began to notice that my head was clogged up nearly ALL the time. Then I began to look around for a remedy. I bought patent medicines, inhalers, syringes and ointments. I used to be squirting dope into my nose all day long. I got relief, but that's all I did get. As soon as I stopped using these things I would be as bad off as before.

My breath was awful and my best friends would make some excuse to get away as soon as I would go near them. No one knows how this hurt me. I got so I couldn't eat, nothing tasted good, in fact, I just about lost my sense of taste and also my sense of smell. I sniffled and I hawked and I spat continually until I was ashamed, but what could I do? I could not help my disgusting habits any more than any other catarrh sufferer can.

I felt filthy and loathsome. My stomach went back on me and my food would not digest. I was weak, had headaches and was half sick all the time. I was melancholy, had the blues, lost ambition and felt like sneaking off in some obscure corner of the world away from everybody.

All the time I was trying first one thing, then another; I read about catarrh in medical books, I tried things that everybody said were good and I tried things nobody else ever heard of. I was desperate. I had to make my living and I realized that unless I found a cure I might soon be unable to work and I certainly had no desire to die in the poorhouse.

Then came the happiest day of my life—the day I found the simple, easy, wonderful method. The very first day I felt that my deliverance was at hand because the effect was absolutely different from anything else I ever used. My new-found method enabled me to fight the disease every minute of the day and night without continually poking and squirting stuff into my nostrils. And O, the relief! The English language has no words that express the joy I felt, when I found that I could throw away all my contraptions and my salves, when I found myself getting better every day, when folks began to notice and tell me that my breath was not nearly so bad, when I began to enjoy my food again and found that people did not run away when I went near them.

Almost before I realized it most every symptom of catarrh was gone. My head was clear, there was no more dripping in my throat, no more headaches, no more bad taste, no more bad breath. I felt fine. Everybody said I looked better. I could eat like a truck horse and I got fat and strong again. People began to ask me what it was that worked such a wonderful change in me. I told them and many of them tried my plan with the same wonderful results.

I felt so good I wanted to tell everybody. I thought of the thousands of persons who are suffering just as I suffered and how they would thank me if they only knew what I knew. I made up my mind to tell them, and I am telling them. I have already told thousands and I want to tell you. I know you will thank me the longest day you live. I want you to know the simple, easy means I found to relieve my catarrh. I want you to send me your name so I can tell you.

I want you to know the indescribable joy that freedom from disgusting catarrh brought me and will bring you. I ask no money for this information—it is FREE—you are welcome to it and I want you to have it. Write me today, send the coupon below or drop me a note or a postcard. Simply say, "Sam, I want to know how you cured your catarrh suffering" and write your name and address.

FREE COUPON FREE
SEND NOW

SAM KATZ,
Suite X-1043, 2909 Indiana Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Please send me FREE and without cost full details concerning the wonderful way you cured your catarrh suffering.

Name .....

Street or R. F. D. .....

Postoffice ..... State .....

NATION ONLY TECHNICALLY AT PEACE, SAYS T. R.; HOLDS FLABBY PACIFICISM IS NATIONAL MENACE

Philadelphia, Jan. 21.—"Fear God and take your own part," is the ideal national motto, Colonel Theodore Roosevelt said in a speech before the Americanization conference last night.

"In a book which has long been a favorite in our family one of the characters sums up the duty of man as being to 'Fear God and take your own part,'" Col. Roosevelt said. "Surely it is just as good a motto for a nation as for a man. We fear God when we do justice to and demand justice from the men within our own borders. We must do it to the weak and we must do it to the strong. We must organize our social and industrial life so as to secure a reasonable equality of opportunity for all men to show the stuff that is in them and a reasonable division among those engaged in industrial work of the reward for that industrial work.

The Golden Rule.

"Outside of our own borders we must treat other nations as we wish to be treated in return, judging each in any given crisis as we ourselves ought to be judged, that is, by our conduct in that crisis. If we are really devoted to a high ideal, we must, in so far as our strength permits, aid those who are wronged by others. When we sit idly by when Belgium is being overwhelmed and, rolling up our eyes, prattle with unctuous self-righteousness about the duty of neutrality, we show that we do not really fear God; on the contrary, we show an odious fear of the devil and a mean readiness to serve him."

The nation should, the colonel said, be prepared to take its own part. A country that cannot defend itself often is as fertile a source of evil as one which does wrong to others, he said. Continuing:

"Whatever may be the case in an infinitely remote future, at present no people can render very great service to humanity unless as a people they feel an intense sense of national cohesion and solidarity. The man who loves other nations as much as he does his own country stands on a par with a man who loves other women as much as he does his own wife. The United States can accomplish little for mankind save in so far as within its borders it develops an intense spirit of Americanism. The professors of every form of hyphenated Americanism are as thoroughly the foes of this country as if they dwelled without its borders and made active war against it. Once it was true, as Lincoln said, that this country could not endure half free and half slave. Today it is true that it cannot endure half American and half foreign. The hyphen is incompatible with patriotism."

An efficient national government system is the best instrument of industrial and military preparedness, the speaker said, and all the forces to such an end must be under the regulation of a single power, the power of the national government. There is nothing in the country to which to point as an example of military efficiency, he said, and as regards the navy, America was in good shape seven years ago, but since then Germany, England and Japan have gone ahead very fast, while we at first stopped going ahead and for the last three years have been going backward.

Demagogue an Enemy.

"On the whole, the demagogue is at least as great an enemy of social advancement as the crooked champion of business and political privilege," Mr. Roosevelt said. "California, under Governor Johnson, has tried to do justice to the railways as well as to exact justice from them. This effort has been partially nullified by the fact that in direct contravention of one of the main purposes which the United States constitution was designed to put into effect, we have permitted interstate commerce largely to pass under control of the states instead of keeping it under the control of the nation. When, for instance, California, appreciating the fact that the railroads cannot possibly be successfully operated unless they are allowed business opportunities which will enable them to make a reasonable profit, acted accordingly, the action was nullified by certain neighboring state commissions. California's experience has shown that it is impossible permanently to secure good results in dealing with the instrumentalities of interstate commerce, the railroads, doing an interstate business, through the commissions of 48 different states, and that the only way is to have the whole business on interstate commerce and everything pertaining to it handled by the administrative officers at Washington.

"I believe in a national incorporation law for corporations of any size engaged in interstate business."

One of the greatest drawbacks in dealing equitably with corporations is the determination of professional antitrust men to punish the corporations for past abuses, the speaker said. He advocated laws for the benefit of farmers, workers and shippers, but asserted that if these laws make it impossible for the shipping interests, for the railroads, or for any of the great business interests concerned, to do business at a reasonable profit, they create a situation far more intolerable than that which they endeavor to remedy. No commerce commission or railway commission, he said, "is worth its salt unless it stands unflinchingly against any popular clamor which prevents the corporation from getting ample profits, exactly as it stands against the corporation which, having secured ample profits, fails to render popular service to the public, to do justice to its employes and to act honestly toward all men."

Discussing Germany, Colonel Roosevelt said:

"For the last 18 months I have borne testimony with all my strength against Germany because of its cynical disregard of the obligations of international humanity, alike in its dealings with Belgium, in the outrages committed on noncombatants of other nationalities and in its assaults on our own people. It has been to our deep discredit as a nation that we have not actively and effectively interfered against the callous brutality. But, exactly as I hold it to be an abhorrent thing to show timidity or weakness in dealing with Germany where Germany is wrong—where she wrongs either ourselves or others—so I hold it an unspeakably foolish thing to refuse to pay heed to the German example where this example should be followed by other nations.

"Germany offers a striking example of national efficiency on a gigantic scale. Germany has been far in advance of us in securing industrial assurance, old age pensions and homes, a reasonably fair division of profits between employer and employed, and the like. She has also been far in advance of us in the way she has both controlled and encouraged industry. Above all, she has been far in advance of us in securing national cohesion, in requiring both from the great employer and from the man who toils with his hands the fullest and most complete loyalty to the nation. She has not had to improvise methods of meeting crises in industry any more than of meeting crises in war. It would be well for our mere business materiality to ponder the fact that her success in peace has been due to her insistence upon the very qualities which have made her successful in war. The two movements have gone hand in hand. Either would have failed without the other.

"The question of the regulation of business so as to promote prosperity and secure the just distribution of its blessings among employers and employes alike is a vital factor in Americanizing the immigrants. There is no doubt that hundreds of thousands flock to our shores with their imaginations inflamed for the freedom and justice they expect to find here. They give up their old homes and come here with high hopes of better living conditions and greater opportunities. The opportunities are undoubtedly here; but thousands of simple-minded folks from the villages of Europe do not know how to find them. They are herded into industrial communities, and either through the bad business conditions or through inhumanity and indifference they are forced to lead lives that disappoint every promise made to them by this nation. It is difficult to make good Americans of these people. The surest way to win them is to redeem the promises of America. Give them social and industrial justice. And this can be done only through the effective regulation of business.

"We should at once begin governmental encouragement and control of our munition plants. To make war on them is to make war on the United States; and those doing so should be treated accordingly and all who encourage them should be treated accordingly. The existing plants should be encouraged in every legitimate way, and provision made to encourage this continuance after the war. But it is most unfortunate that they are situated as near the seacoast. The establishment of munition plants further inland should be in every way encouraged and promoted. Pittsburgh is as far east as any plant should by rights be placed. This whole matter of providing and regulating the output of munitions is one in which Germany should especially stand as our model.

"For adequate defense we need a big efficient navy, a small efficient army, (one of a quarter of a million men, which, relatively to the population of the nation is no larger than the police force of New York City is to the population of New York) and finally and most important of all, a system of universal military training in times of peace which shall be a basis for whatever service, military or civil, is needed in time of war.

"As regards the navy, the important point is to remember that it should be built up now and not 10 years hence and not by a plan that will only find fruition 10 years hence. Even five years hence may be too late.

"But I do not believe in a large regular army. The proposed Continental army is an absurdity. If passed, it may for a year or two prove a partially successful rival to the National guard and attract some young men. But serious-minded men who have their way to make in the world cannot and ought not go into any such army, which proposes to penalize patriotism by making the patriotic man incur a heavy loss in time, or in money, or in business training, or in opportunity, or in all four, at the very period of his life when it is most essential that he should not be put at a disadvantage compared to his less patriotic and more selfish competitors and rivals. I believe that universal service would be in every way beneficial to the state and that it would be almost or quite as beneficial from the standpoint of those who consider the interest of the state in time of peace as from those who are interested in the welfare of the state in time of war.

"There should be military training, as part of a high school education which should include all-round training for citizenship. This training should begin in the schools in serious fashion at about the age of 16. Then between the ages of 18 and 21 there should be four or six months actual service in the field with the colors.

"The larger Americanism demands that we insist that every immigrant who comes here shall become an American citizen and nothing else; if he shows that he still remains at heart more loyal to another land, let him be promptly returned to that land; and, if on the other hand, he shows that he is in good faith and whole-heartedly an American, let him be treated as on a full equality with the native born. The larger Americanism demands that we native born also be whole-hearted in our allegiance to our country and our flag; that we refuse to be sundered from one another along lines of class or creed or sect or national origin; that we judge each American on his merits as a man; that we work for the well-being of our bodily selves, but also for the wellbeing of our spiritual selves; that we consider safety, but that we put honor and duty ahead of safety. Only thus shall we prove our possession of the valor of righteousness. Only thus shall we stand square to all the winds of destiny, high of heart, the masters of our own souls, fit to be the fathers of a race of freemen, who shall make and shall keep this land all that it seemed to the prophetic vision of the mighty men who founded it and the mighty men who saved it."

How Face of Europe Changed During 1915

—From the London Sphere.

WATER POWER TRUST OWNED

So Says Report Furnished to Senate by Secretary of Agriculture.

Washington, Jan. 21. — A gigantic public utilities trust controls the bulk of the country's water power, according to a report submitted to the senate Thursday by Secretary of Agriculture Houston.

The report is on an investigation of the water power situation throughout the country, made by O. C. Merrill, chief engineer of the department of agriculture, in response to a senate resolution of last winter.

Here are the salient charges in the report:

That 85 public service corporations control 86 per cent of the total public service power of the country.

That 35 companies control one-half the power and 10 companies a fourth.

That 18 companies control one-half the water power used by public utilities in the United States and six companies one-fourth.

That 120 companies out of 1,500 control nearly four million undeveloped water power of the country.

That in the Pacific and mountain states, 90 per cent of all primary power is owned by public service corporations.

That these corporations are controlled by an endless chain of interlocking directorates.

That New York, Philadelphia and Boston banking interests largely control the directorates.

"Where the preceding data show accomplished control, there is a marked tendency toward an association or community interests, particularly between the principal holding companies that cannot be viewed without concern," the report states. "A hint of the interrelations of the various public utilities and electric corporations with each other through common directors and principal officers leads one into an almost endless maze of interconnections."

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WAR HITS CUSTOMS REVENUES

Receipts Drop From $283,700,000 to $205,800,000, Says Report.

Washington, Jan. 21.—Customs revenues dropped from $283,700,000 in 1914 to $205,800,000 in 1915, or approximately, 27½ per cent, according to a statement today by the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce. The decrease is attributed to the war, which, it is declared, operated to cut off imports generally and especially merchandise from Europe, the leading source of dutiable goods.

SUNK BY SUBMARINE

London, Jan. 21.—The British steamship Sutherland, 3,542 tons, has been sunk in the Mediterranean sea, presumably by a German or Austrian submarine.

Her crew was picked up and landed at Malta.

SHOWS 15 WEAK POINTS IN NAVY

Fletcher's Report on What's Wrong With the Fleet Ordered Published.

Washington, Jan. 19.—Upon motion of Senator Tillman, chairman of the naval affairs committee, the senate today made public the reports of Admiral Fletcher, commander-in-chief of the Atlantic fleet, showing the 15 chief weaknesses of the United States navy.

As given in Admiral Fletcher's report, the weakneses are:

A—Shortage of officers.
B—Shortage of men.
C—Lack of fast armored ships and fast light cruisers.
D—Limitation of mobility and seagoing qualities of submarines.
E—Lack of aircraft.
F—Lack of radio direction finder.
G—Too frequent overhauling of battleships.
H—Necessity of maintaining full complement in active ships of the fleet.
I—Need of additional mining and sweeping vessels.
J—Desirability of mobilizing ships in reserve annually with the active fleet.
K—Need of naval target practice at long ranges.
L—Necessity for increased facilities at fleet rendezvous.
M—Provision for division commanders for mining division and auxiliary division.
N—Needs provision for more speed in design of fighting craft intended to operate with the fleet.
O—Need of anti-air craft guns.

WILSON TO RECOMMEND A TARIFF COMMISSION

Bill Soon to Be Introduced at His Behest.

Washington, Jan. 24.—President Wilson soon will recommend the enactment of legislation providing for a permanent tariff commission.

An administration bill for the creation of such a commission virtually is ready now and may be laid before congress in a special message by the president. The objects of the commission would be to gather data on the tariff and to co-ordinate similar powers now believed to be held by existing governmental agencies.

The legislation is designed particularly to meet conditions which are expected to arise when the war ends.

WEEK IN WAR

SUNDAY, Jan. 16.—General opinion in London is that Great Britain's orders in council directed against German imports will soon be superseded by an actual declaration of blockade. Full text of Germany's Baralong note, closing negotiations with direct threat of reprisal against Great Britain, forwarded to the United States from Berlin. Stockholm is chosen as the seat of permanent Ford tribunal. Pope urges German prelates to answer letter of Belgian bishops in regard to alleged atrocities in Belgium. Berlin reports kaiser entirely recovered from illness.

MONDAY, Jan. 17.—Turkish forces in near east reported to have received severe setbacks on all three fronts—from the Russians on the Persian and Caucasus lines and from the British relief force in Mesopotamia. Capture of Kengavar, half way between Hamadan and Kermanshah, by Russians announced. Montenegro completely isolated by Austrians. State department officials announce that the United States will only accept British blockade of Germany if it is actually enforced. Lille set afire by British shells.

TUESDAY, Jan. 18.—Vienna reports that Montenegro has agreed to conclude a separate peace, having accepted Austria's terms of unconditional surrender following fall of Cettinje. King Gustav of Sweden warns England against further infractions of Swedish commercial rights. Amendments to include Ireland and exclude Scotland from terms of the conscription bill fail in the house of commons. Peace talk causes uproar in Prussian palliament.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 19.—Family of King Nicholas charge him with betrayal of Montenegro. Berlin reports that Greece has received ultimatum from alies demanding dismissal of diplomatic representatives of the Teutonic powers within 48 hours. London press in discussion of proposed blockade dwells on possibility of several neutral countries being drawn into war against England. News of death of a New York Red Cross nurse in the sinking of the Brindisi after striking a mine in the Adriatic forwarded from Rome. Germans shoot down three fliers.

THURSDAY, Jan. 20.—Immediate action is promised in Great Britain on the proposed blockade of Germany and Austria. Swedish people reported as bitter over British seizures of Swedish mail and goods. Achievements of new German Fokker aeroplane, which is claimed to have destroyed 13 British and 2 French machines within a month, attracting attention in England. French and English ministers hold war council in London. Teuton forces understood to be withdrawing from Greek frontier; Paris understands peace negotiations between Austria and Montenegro have been broken off. Petrograd reports Turkish forces driven back 20 miles along entire Caucasus front. Ninteen air fights in a day on western front. Two British and five German fliers reported lost. Austrian offensive about Goritz fails.

FRIDAY, Jan. 21.—Montenegro officially announces that peace negotiations with Austria have been broken off. Fighting is resumed. Berliner Tageblatt denies report of allies' ultimatum to Greece. Compulsion bill passes committee stage in house of commons. Britain calls 100,000 of Lord Derby's recruits to colors. King Constantine of Greec appeals to Americans against the encroachments of allies, and a "high French authority" answers his charge. Fourteen more air battles on western front. Sweden reported to have placed embargo on exportation of wood pulp as retaillitary measure against England.

SATURDAY, Jan. 22.—Montenegrin situation cleared. Peace was offered, it is stated in Rome, but negotiations were broken off and fighting is now resumed. Essad Pasha with Albanian force assisting Montenegrins. Amsterdam hears that the Italian cabinet has resigned and that Signor Luzzati has formed a new cabinet.

TELLS WHY CHICKS DIE.

E. J. Reefer, Poultry Expert, 5271 Reefer Bldg., Kansas City, Missouri, is giving away free a valuable book that tells how to prepare a simple solution to cure your chicks of the terrible plague—white diarrhoea. Every poultry raiser should have it. If you send Mr. Reefer your name and address he will send you the book.—Adv.

U. S. THIRD IN NAVAL POWER

Not Second, as Kitchin Declared, Asserts Madden.

Washington, Jan. 19.—How the United States ranked third among the world's naval powers at the beginning of the European war, when data on foreign fleets ceased to be available, is explained in a letter from Secretary Daniels made public last night by Representative Madden of Illinois. Mr. Madden had called attention to a statement by Representative Kitchin, the house majority leader, who in opposing the new navy program declared that the records showed the American fleet was superior to that of any nation except Great Britain.

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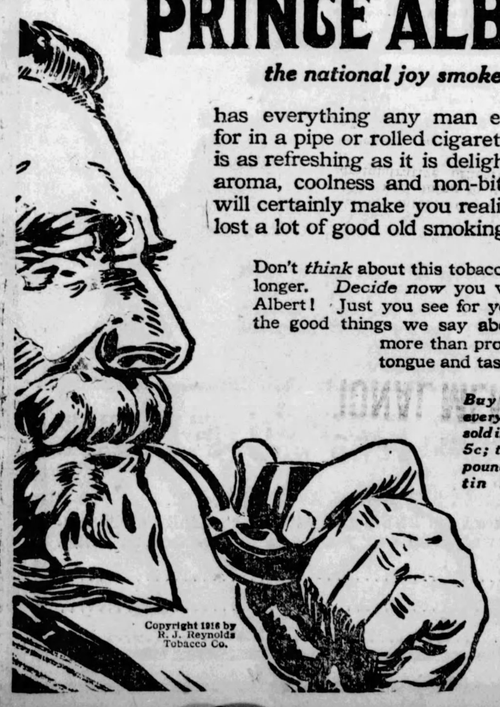

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ENGLAND TO PUT ENTIRE WEIGHT INTO THE WAR

Lloyd-George, Minister of Munitions, Says British Army Will Be Best Equipped in a Short Time.

BY IVOR NICHOLASON

(Copyright, 1916, by the International News Service.)

London, Jan. 24.—Few people will quarrel with the statement that the outstanding figure of the war in Great Britain is David Lloyd-George, minister of munitions.

For a month past it has been the aim and ambition of every newspaperman on this side, either permanent or visiting, to get Lloyd-George to talk for publication. Up until today he had steadfastly refused, but at my earnest solicitation and mainly, of course, because he wanted to, Mr. Lloyd-George consented to answer some questions dealing with the situation today, after 8 months of war.

"Is England preparing to put its whole weight into the war," was my first question. Lloyd-George replied:

"England is preparing to put its whole weight into the war and Germany will feel it in a very short time. It is an effort such as England has never made before—a truly prodigious effort. In the days before the war she had the greatest fleet in the world, but now she has one of the greatest armies; and in a very short time it will be the best equipped army in the world. Great Britain is now being developed—a new industrial Britain. Under the pressure of war we are improving and quickening our industrial resources to an extent which would be impossible but for the demands of this conflict.

"Let me give you an example," continued the munitions minister. "In the first place, we have introduced scores of millions' worth of automatic machinery, which will have an enormous effect upon our industries when the war is over. In addition to that, we are adding to our already great industrial army of skilled workers and shall need them in the future to replace the ravages of war in this country.

Will Be Better Nation After the War.

"Therefore, so far from being the exhausted Briton in everything that constitutes real and true wealth, we shall be a better organized, better equipped, better trained, and what is more important, perhaps, a better disciplined nation. In fact, we shall indeed be national and not a congeries of conflicting interests."

There is not a more essentially pacific man in the world than Lloyd-George, but he loves liberty more than life.

"As you know," he said when I mentioned this point, "I have always opposed settlement of international disputes by organized force. I fought this doctrine for three years when I thought my country applied it in South Africa, and was in favor of Britain entering this war because I saw in it the only means of destroying this hideous German menace to peace and civilization.

"Everything that has happened in 18 months of the war tends to confirm me in what Premier Asquith has called 'The Great Decision.' Remember that Mazzini said war is the greatest of crimes when it is not waged 'for the sake of a great truth to enthrone or a great lie to entomb.' Yes, the allies are engaged in a mighty effort to dig the grave of that wicked lie that 'might is right' and mark you, we shall not cease to strive to our uttermost until we have dug the grave deep and wide and can abandon our united toil in the firm conviction that we are insured beyond all possible doubt against its resurrection."

Two Germanies in the War.

Lloyd-George is not one of those prespiring patriots who imagine they are doing their country a service by decrying everything German. Talking on this phase, he said:

"I think America and all of us should realize there were two Germanies before the war. On one hand, there was the industrial, commercial and intellectual Germany, and in a most remarkable way she had blended the three elements.

"Now that Germany was rendering a great service to civilization. It was conquering the world by the success of its methods and example. That conquest would have proved a very genuine blessing; it would have been the means of saving some of the terrible waste which the social evils of humanity are spreading. As an ardent social reformer, I freely confess I was learning a good deal from that side of Germany, particularly in the direction of municipal and national organization.

"But," continued the minister in changed tones, "this is my other point: Side by side with this Germany which we admired was the military Germany. These two Germanies could not live together in rapid and beneficial development. The first Germany meant the permanent overthrow of old barbarous Germany; for, in spite of the fact that it employed weapons of science and culture, it was none the less barbarous."

Menace in Germany's Army.

I recalled the interview given by Mr. Lloyd-George on New Year's day, 1914, in which he made a plea for sanity in armaments, believing the common sense of the industrial classes—capitalists or labor—had risen against the organized insanity of swollen armaments, and the race for supremacy. Mr. Lloyd-George then said:

"Germany's military classes saw this fact as clearly as I did. They made a most desperate effort for that very season, to re-establish their dredominance. Germany started spending money on its army, as well as its navy. I saw this could only mean the military class was determined to strike at the earliest possible moment and that the real menace of Germany was once more to be found in her army."

Lloyd-George, just a year ago, at the treasury, when he was chancellor of the exchequer, told me: "We are going to win the war." I reminded him of this today. He replied vigorously: "And I am still of the opinion."

To a question about the strength of solidarity of the offense, he answered: "The allies are as firmly united now as at the beginning of the war."

When I hinted at the possibility of industrial trouble at home, Lloyd-George retorted:

"I refuse to believe that such a thing will occur. I am convinced that those who would entertain for a moment the idea of thus hampering our gallant troops at the front are but a very small fraction of workers. As for industrial compulsion, it is merely a bogy employed by those who would create trouble to further their objects."

And Then if Germany Should Win.

In spite of Lloyd-George's firm confidence in victory for the allies, I asked him what he prognosticated if they were defeated:

"If the military class in Germany should win," he said with great vehemence, "their triumph will be permanent. Make no mistake. We should witness the triumph of an ideal—a pernicious ideal, of course—but a potent one. It is just the old idea of organized force which has been the basis of all military empires.

"The Germany of quiet, pacific development; the Germany that was concerning herself with improvement in the condition of her people; the Germany that was increasing her democratic vote by millions at each successive election, would vanish from the sight of this generation, and in its place what would we see?

"We should see a Germany of triumphant warriors seeking whom it could devour, looking out for fresh spheres, or shall I say fresh hemispheres? to conquer.

"If we overthrow militarism now," he said, "it will be because our command of the sea has given us time to organize and make good our unpreparedness. You have only to imagine what would have happened if command of the sea had not been ours, or if it had been wrested from us. We would have been overrun as easily as the Balkan peninsula within three months, three months, mind, of the declaration of war.

Says London Would Have Fallen.

"London would have fallen as quickly as Belgrade. France would have made a gallant resistance; so would Russia, but the armies on the north and eastern frontiers of France could have been turned by descents on her south and west coasts.

"If Germany were to win the war, Europe would be helpless. Let us never forget that indisputable fact. Russia and France would not be permitted great armies to defend their frontiers and command of the sea would be taken from Great Britain."

"What about the Monroe Doctrine?" I inquired.

"I cannot help wondering," replied Lloyd-George with a mischievous twinkle in his eye, "if in that event, it would fare better than the British fleet."

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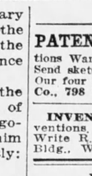

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